BLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
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e and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the
, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,563—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th May.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "
* MASSILIA	5,626	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,781	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,267	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,626	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a AUSTRIA	A. Fellner	6570	23rd June
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4469	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a TRIESTE	A. Matis	5095	29th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Paron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
No. 13, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
OCKANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	31st July, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
	1,562	Birch	28th May 1902.
	1,432	Tepe	9th June "

for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th May at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

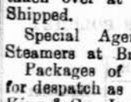
S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 27th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

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COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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19, HORNBY ROAD.

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Offer these of the Highest Quality at the BEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
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Are procured direct from the Producers and are of EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. Write for Lists to
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German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
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Ceps S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
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SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

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LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

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400 DAYS
WIND TIMEPIECES.

WE have pleasure in stating that we now import a PENDULUM REGULATOR CLOCK for fixing to a wall and which requires to be wound

ONCE IN 400 DAYS.

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These Clocks will prove a great advantage in Law Courts, Messes, Clubs, Offices, Schools, Hospitals, Railway Stations, &c., as once placed in position they will not require any further attention for

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Price, Rs. 90, Rs. 105, Rs. 115, and Rs. 120.

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THESE WATCHES have high Quality Keyless Lever Action. Full plate Jewelled movements, stout cases, bold hands, plain or coloured Dials.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small

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"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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MR. S. BOTTRILL,
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May, 1902.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on 24th current.

THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
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PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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Price List free on Application.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 18), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

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WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
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DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Repeaters, Cronographs, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches of various designs direct from the manufacturers and are now selling them on the MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT at 33 per cent. less than the cost price.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Crouvisor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.
Rs. 16. Rs. 20. Rs. 30. Rs. 40.

Cheap but Reliable WATCHES,
Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These have the full compliment of polished and gilded machinery with enamel dials. They are unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oilings, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS,

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
17, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET,
CALCUTTA.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
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Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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SPECIAL CORONATION SUPPLEMENT.

ON

CORONATION DAY,

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WE SHALL ISSUE A

SPECIAL PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL PLATE.

Measuring 31 × 23 Inches.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS

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HIS MAJESTY

THE KING,

HER MAJESTY

THE QUEEN,

H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES,

H. R. H. the PRINCESS of WALES,

And other Members of

The ROYAL FAMILY.

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OF

SCENES IN HIS MAJESTY'S LIFE.

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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FOR SALE—PENNY-IN-SLOT AUTOMATIC WEIGH MACHINES and FORTUNE TELLERS. These Machines work with one or two pice and will be a grand investment to anyone laying out a little money. Apply to THE AUTOMATIC MACHINE CO., 93, Ripon St. Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. W. Shaw's Furniture, by Roberts and others, Piano, &c., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory Cawnpore.

WILL you be attending the Coronation Durbar at Delhi? I am prepared to supply complete Camps and am now registering orders—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES from 1st June to 30th September, 1902, Please apply to MANAGER.

LEATHER GOODS.—At Factory Prices. Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Holdalls, Soiled Linen Bags, Harness and every description of leather work. Single articles sold at Factory Rates. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

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20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1902.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,265
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,015
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	48
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 to £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£22½
National Bank of India,	40,000	£25	£12½	2 dvd 10 pr	Rs. 345

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,000	1,250	125	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	475
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	1 v Rs 20	170
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	55
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	2 dvd R25	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	Nil	475
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	2 dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 125	1,400
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	2 dvd Rs 9	55
Fort	150	8,300	500	2 dvd Rs 20	750
French	300	500	500	2 dvd Rs 50	480
Harvey and Sabapathy Pillingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	2 dvd Rs 30	510
Khangaum	750	100	100	Rs 30	1774
Mercantile	240	400	450	2 dvd Rs 80	472 1-2
Mofussil Co	600	125	125	2 dvd Rs 5	33
Munmar M	125	400	400	2 dvd Rs 50	427 1-2
New Beras	900	250	all	2 dvd Rs 50	227½
New Indian	70	500	500	2 dvd Rs 50	570
Prince of Wales Abapathy (Bellary)	99	125	125	2 dvd Rs 10	127 1-2
Sassoon	150	500	90	2 dvd Rs 30	380
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	70	30	42
Sind	100	1,000	500	20	1375
Surat City Press Co., Ld	400	2,000	4,000	70	350
Akbar	37	200	all	1	495
	...	000	—	Rs[illegible]75	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alliance Bank	1,750	100	100	2 dv Rs 12½	1250
Back Bay S Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham, Pillo	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	500	2 dvd 450	6,725
Do. New issue.	3,000	375	625	2 dvd 112½	1,710
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	5 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	25	750
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000	500	500	Nil	302
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	2 dvd Rs 8	1 30
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	12,000	250	250	2 p 16	530
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	15,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	278
Kurrachee Landing	2500	500	300	0	137
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	2 dvd Rs 10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	2 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	129 x d
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	24
Port Canning Co.	5,000	000	100	2 dvd Rs 10	450
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		90-4
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		2 dvd Rs 15	565
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		2 dvd Rs 80	165
Telephone Co.	200	251		1	25 3-4

PINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		2125
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	11
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	12,750	500	200	Nil	125
Bombay United	0	1,000	1,000	Nil	1560
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	0	500	500	2 dvd Rs 20	430
Britannia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Central India	1,0	500	500	Rs 75	1,480 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	80	1,000	1,000	il	460
City of Bombay Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	400
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	3871-2 xd
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 40	440
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 20	540
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	275
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	2074
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	11,000	2 dvd Rs 20	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	975
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	2 dvd Rs 25	85
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 25	290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 25	400
James Greaves, Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co	1,100	500	500	Nil	290
Jeevraj Bellos.	1,500	250	250	2 dvd 5	100
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	260
Khandesh	5,420	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 20	320
Kurla Manufacturing Co.	7,500	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 80	625
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 2	380
Lord Reay Mfg	2,500	100	100	2 dvd Rs 5	136
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,445	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Madras United Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	335
Marsden	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,575
Meer Hajee Gooldass	4,000	1,000	1,000	2 dvd 50	1,685 xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	5,000	250	...	Nil	10
New Great Eastern	1,050	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 45	1,425
Presidency Mills Co. (1st)	4,000	250	250	Nil	90
Queen Mills	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Ripon Mills	742	1,	1,000	Nil	540
Sassoon	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Sonderdas	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	635
Southern India	600	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs 80	1,600 x d
Southern Maharatta	1,000	600	500	Nil	135
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,219	250	250	Nil	157½
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Nil	70
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	...	Nil	175
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	30	2 dvd Rs 28	577½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	5,000	500	500	Nil	280
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	235

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	4100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. Rs. New 4% Shares	—	810	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	Rs. 10	570
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	100	500	—	Rs. 6	422½

SWALLOWED A TUMBLER.

A REMARKABLE case was brought under the notice of the hospital doctors at Bendigo, on April 29th, says the "Melbourne Age." A man named Aldridge, who had been admitted suffering from an unexplainable complaint, was operated on, and small tumbler was extracted from his body. It is stated that Aldridge attended a recent race meeting at Fosterville, and at night got drunk. Next morning he was found in a paddock lying helpless.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-4	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	= —1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£110	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 5-8	= — 1-8
Bar Silver in London	23 11-16	= —1-16
Bar Silver in New York	51 1-4	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	= —1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49	= unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·87	= do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	"	= do.

Liverpool Cotton Market was closed.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000
Do, last year	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do, to Continent	7,000
Mid-Uplands	9 3-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.	8·43 — 15
Do. do. Dec.	7·83 — 8

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool, May 6th:—The market continued to advance without a break until Monday last, to the surprise of most people, who, although on the bull tack, did not look for such a rapid rise. The advance was not brought about by the American manipulators, but by a strong and well maintained demand from spinners on the Continent, in England, and America, and also by purchases by some of the old bears, who now are covered in their short sales, but who also went heavily along.

That seemed to us a sign of weakness. Very often, when the most enthusiastic bears turn round, it is a warning to prepare for a more or less important decline, or at any rate a reaction.

And when we saw that everybody looked for a further rise, or in other words, that everybody had cotton, we telegraphed to our friends before the opening of the market, and in spite of the strong close at New York to the effect that a reaction would be only natural, considering the rapidity of the late advance.

"Well, the reaction came, although it looked at first as if it would only be of short duration, the bull feeling being apparently too strong. This afternoon, however the market was taken completely by surprise. Prices had been very steady but in the last hour New York sent one flat report after another. Jobbers were caught long, and helped the downward movement, and as there were no buying orders in the market a sharp decline took place. We consider, however, that the reaction is simply a natural one and whether it will make further progress remains to be seen.

With regard to trade, English spinners are doing well, and continue to make good purchase of spot cotton and futures. There are plenty of orders for cloth and a good demand even for yarns.

From the continent we continue to receive encouraging advices, and the American cotton industry is, if such a thing were possible, even in a more brilliant than up to now, whereas at the same time spinners over there are reported not to have much cotton.

With regard to the new crop our Texas friends inform us that the planting there is over, and that the seed which has terminated up to now is coming to a good stand. Our Georgia correspondents write us that preparations are a little late, and that the ground has not been well ploughed, they say however that the soil is moist and that there is every reason to look for satisfactory progress. Unfortunately labour is still scarce in Georgia and Alabama.

As regards the future, that still depends on the receipts. We repeat what we have said so often, i. e., that with the present healthy state of trade, and a crop of 10-12 millions, present prices ought to be about right, but if the crop should be lower than that figure, then we look for a further advance. We do not see, however, why our estimate of 10 1-4 should not be correct. The come into sign up to the end of April is 9,624,000 and taking the receipts from now on at about 70 per cent of last year's Lately the falling off as compared with last year has been on a much heavier scale than we should get on about 10,325,000 which is slightly over our estimate.

Chances are therefore in favour of a further rise in old crop positions, but with regard to new crops, that is another matter; they seem to us too high.

Options:—

A-S, Single	12, double	24 points.
S-O, "	13, "	26 "

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1902-03.

	Latest Month. In May 1902. Bengal.	In April 1902. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	44,00,000	5,00,000	49,00,000
Actual	42,99,400	7,91,600	50,90,500
Better than Estimate	.....	2,91,600	1,90,900
Worse than Estimate	1,00,600	.....	.....

Two sale of Bengal Opium and one months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of May 1902. Bengal.	To end of April 1902. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	88,00,000	5,00,000	93,00,000
Actual	90,12,125	7,91,500	98,03,625
Better than Estimate	2,12,125	2,91,500	5,03,625

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed.

Ernest Robert Powell, inspector of steam boilers and prime movers, the Town Custom House, Bombay. The standard steam gauge coupling.

Jagodiswar Ghatak, mechanic, of Shahpur, Tallygung P. O., in the district of 24-Parkanas. High speed centrifugal double-acting rice mill.

Ludwig Mond, manufacturer, 39, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. Improvements in producing explodible gases from coal and other fuels in gas producers for use in gas engines, and utilising the exhaust gases from the gas engines for improving the working of the gas producers.

Alfred Zellweger, manufacturer, Uster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. Improvements in and connected with electric punkah-motors.

Alfred Stewart Judge, superintendent, Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta. An improved contrivance for weighing and discharging salt, coal or any other commodity over the side of a ship.

Albert Edward Hodder, engineer, of 184, St. George Street London, E., England. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for mixing materials particularly applicable to the blending of tea and like substances.

Charles Ray Augier, engineer and contractor, of Saidpur, district of Rungpur, Bengal, in British India. Improvements in pugmills.

Percy Hulburd, engineer, 159, Leadenhall Street, London. Improvements in or connected with apparatus for distributing sand or the like.

Electric Lighting Boards, of 18, Dean street, Soho London, Improvements in caps for glow lamps.

Electric Lighting Boards, Limited, 18, Dean Street, Soho, An improved flexible electrical conductor from any point of which a current may be taken.

Electric Lighting Boards, Limited, of 18, Dean street, Soho, in the Improvements in electrical connections for tables and the like.

Count Eugene Piatti dal Pozzo, engineer, 2, Rue Castiglione, Paris France. An electric race-course for recreation.

LAVINIA, Queen of the Tonga Islands, whose death was recently announced was chosen, in 1899, by King George II. as his wife, in opposition to the wishes of his chief counsellors, who put forward Ofa, a Princess of higher rank. There was a touch of the Gilbertian in the manner in which the King overcame the objections of his Ministers. As in England, the Royal assent is necessary in cases of the marriages of princes, hence, argued George II., "I am free to give my consent to my own marriage with any person I please." So unpopular was the match that the King had to submit to a practical boycott, and for over a year he did not leave the compound of his palace. His great weight, not much less than twenty stone, also disinclined him for exercise. Mr. Basil Thomson, when in Tonga in 1900, to negotiate the establishment of a British Protectorate, paid a visit to Queen Lavinia. In her Majesty's room everything was immaculately clean, and there was nothing to show that it did not belong to a European lady. The Queen wore a pink silk wrapper, and was sitting in a low chair with her brown baby in her knee. Though she is not handsome, her slenderness and her delicacy of feature give her a certain air of distinction, and like all Tonga women of good family she has pretty manners. Now Lavinia is dead, and perchance the hitherto despised Princess Ofa may take her place on the Tongan throne.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LAMB—May 13, at the Artillery Camp, Salisbury, the result of a horse accident, George Rothney Lamb, Captin, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Lamb, Royal Artillery (retired), aged 33.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences. All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure. Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken. One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee. Perfect aroma—no waste—always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton. A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat. Liebig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina. A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture. For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion. For cuts and wounds.	0 12
Floral Mouth Elixir. Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water. Equal to that imported.	1 8
Fluid Extract Black Alder. A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10·32m., 10·18a. Low water, 3·37m., 4·8a.

David Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.

Fort Press Company, 17, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kurdistan and the s. s. Khona entered the docks on Sunday. The s. s. Torridje left the docks on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Claverly and the s. s. Lethington entered the docks yesterday. The s. s. Bengal, the s. s. Ibaum, the s. s. Bormida, and the s. s. Queen Louis left the docks on Saturday.

ROLLED OFF WHILE ASLEEP.—In Dhanji Street, on Saturday, Kavasji Ruttonji aged 84 years, while asleep on a table in his house, rolled off on to the floor, and sustained a fracture to his left arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Paramatta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Mails for Seychelles will be closed at the General Post Office at the same time as the English Mail, on Saturday the 24th inst.

THEFT AT A PEDI.—Kalliplal Subarao, a merchant, reported to the police that between the hours of 6-30 p. m. on Saturday last and 6-30 a. m. Sunday, the padlock securing the door of his pedi, situated on the first floor of a house at Ganeshwadi, was wrenched off, the place entered, and a box containing Rs. 351 in cash and small notes removed from the front room into the back room, where it was broken open, and notes and cash amounting to Rs. 452 taken away.

BOLD THEFT OF GOLD BANGLES.—Madhavji Shamj, a Menta in the employ of one Vithaldas Kanji, has reported to the police that his master's wife went to say her prayers in a temple at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane on Saturday last, leaving her son aged 5 years in her carriage near at hand. During her absence a Bunia lad came up to the coachman and told him that she wanted her child. He took the boy away to the verandah of a house close to the temple, where, after removing two gold bangles valued at Rs. 100 from the person of the child, he absconded.

RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—Before Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Bhicundas Nursee, a milkman, was charged with keeping a common gaming house at Goa Street, Frere Road, and eight other Hindus with gaming therein. Superintendent Holdway appeared for the prosecution. Inspector Walker stated that he received certain information, in consequence of which he went to the house of No. 1 on Sunday. All the accused were gaming with cards, dice, and money A twenty-rupee currency note was found under a seat. On searching all the accused, Rs. 39-2-0 were found on their persons. Mr. Walker had been watching the house of No. 1 for several days. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, and the other accused Rs. 8 each.

CHEATING A SHROFF.—Mr. Binning, presiding at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, disposed of a case in which Ranjee Vussonjee was charged with cheating in respect of a pair of silver anklets belonging to Lakha Visram, a shroff. It appeared that on the 9th April last, accused went to the complainant's shop in Sutar Chawl, and on his asking for a pair of silver anklets, complainant showed them to him. He was allowed to take them on approval, but never paid for or returned them. He afterwards sold them to one Nanabhai Bejonjee Shroff for Rs. 65-8. On Sunday Nanabhai saw the accused and made him over to the police, to whom a report had meanwhile been made. Accused, in his defence, said he was in the employ of Dewalee, an immoral woman, with whom the complainant was acquainted, that he called him to his shop and gave him the anklets for his mistress Dewalee, to whom they were delivered. Some days later, she asked accused to sell the ornaments for her, which he did. Dewalee subsequently fell ill and died. The magistrate, disbelieving the defence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The anklets were returned to the complainant; and Rs. 45, recovered from the accused, were ordered to be paid to Nanabhoy Bejonjee, Shroff.

LORD STANLEY AND THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

THE "Mahratta" writes:—Lord Stanley of Alderley, they say, is likely to accept the offer of the presidentship of this year's Indian National Congress that is to be held at Ahmedabad. Those, who have known how sympathetic his Lordship has been all along towards India, how he has advocated the cause of India, and exposed the evils in its administration by the British rulers, and also how he has not spared his purse when necessary to aid the cause of justice and fair play to the Indian people, will be delighted to be told that the arrangement of having his Lordship as President of the Congress has been made "pacca." We should not of course expect too much from the event, for where an agitation by men like Lord Ripon and Mr. Courtney in the heart of England itself fails, the chairmanship of Lord Stanley over the Congress in India cannot go very far. But for the present, we shall be content with only publicly and actively associating with the Congress high personages in England whose sympathetic voice may succeed in getting the needful done for India sooner or later.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern	4	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	9	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	9	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malaxmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	15
Total	25	28	102
Total plague deaths to date	113,732	97,604	
Same date last year	38	22	145

THE SHIPPING TRUST'S PARENTAGE.

MR. PIRRIE, OF BELFAST, SAID TO BE THE FATHER.

THE ORIGINATOR'S CAREER.

SPECULATION as to the causes which contributed to bring the various shipping companies together is still rife.

It appears that many of the fine steamers which, some of the less prominent lines have added to their fleets were added on a modification of the hire system.

The great shipbuilders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, took shares in part payment. Then came the depression of freights, and these vessels did not pay.

Mr. Pirrie and Mr. Morgan put their heads together to find a solution of the problem.

They decided that they must increase earnings by decreasing expenses. This could best be done by bringing all the companies under one control.

The question remains, however, whether the limit of the objects of the trust, as seen by Mr. Pirrie Mr. Bruce Ismay; and other Englishmen is the same as the limit seen by Mr. Morgan and his American associates.

Mr. Pirrie, publicly stated that he would meet Mr. Morgan for the purpose of settling the various details, and preparing a circular to be issued to shareholders of the companies concerned in the new shipping combine.

The circular, he said, would clear the air of many rumours at present in circulation. The deal had been entirely in favour of England, and, although the Cunard and some other lines had not yet come in the arrangement that had been effected, it is certain to benefit them also.

The actual inception of the combine may be traced to a speech delivered by Mr. Pirrie at a banquet of the International Chamber of Commerce held in London on June 5 last. Mr. Pierpont Morgan was present on that occasion, and listened attentively to Mr. Pirrie when, in responding to the toast of "Commerce and Manufactures," he said:—

"There is room and scope for both England and America, and it seems to me a joint partnership of John Bull and Brother Jonathan in a great world enterprise is an ideal worthy of our admiration. As for our own country, I think in quietness and confidence will be our strength."

The Right Honourable W. J. Pirrie, whose name is associated with the shipping combine, is a Canadian, born in the ancient city of Quebec on the last day of May 1847.

The north of Ireland, however, is the country of his parentage. When he was a baby his mother returned to her native land from Canada, and settled in Little Clandeboye, a beautiful village in co. Down.

After schooling in Belfast under eminent masters he, at the age of fifteen, became a student at the Queen's Island establishment, with the history of which his name has become linked.

In 1853 a shipbuilding yard was started on Queen's Island in connection with the old Belfast Ironworks. It was carried on by Robert Hickson and Co. till it became absorbed by Harland and Wolff.

The history of Harland and Wolff is interesting. In 1859 Hickson's manager, Mr. Edward J. Harland, afterwards Sir Edward Harland, Bart., purchased an adjoining shipbuilding yard, and the following year Mr. Gustav W. Wolff joined him in the undertaking. The firm prospered, but it was not till 1874, when Mr. W. J. Pirrie was admitted into partnership, that the firm claimed special recognition in the shipbuilding world.

When both the senior members of the firm were returned as M.P.'s for Belfast the business of shipbuilding at Queen's Island was conducted by the youngest member of the firm.

A UNIQUE RECORD.

As a shipbuilder, Mr. Pirrie's record is unique. He made voyages for the sole purpose of seeing what was wanted, and from time to time improved the plans and accommodation of passenger steamships.

The "ics" in the nomenclature of ocean liners afford instances of improvements he made. The Britannic and Germanic and the Teutonic and Majestic mark epochs in shipbuilding, and later the Oceanic and Celtic are the results of his foresight and enterprise.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1902.

THE TRANSATLANTIC SHIPPING COMBINE.

THE authoritative statement filling over a column in the "Times" has finally given definition and point to the floating rumours which had already given rise to such anxiety as to the future of Anglo-American trade. Misgivings have hardly been allayed by the official version of the negotiations. The particulars may be shortly stated ; the White Star Dominion and Leyland Lines running as before under the British flag are to be "associated" with the Atlantic Transport Line, the American Line and the Red Star Line under the Stars and Stripes. The Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyds will also "enter into a harmonious community of interests and co-operation" but will maintain their absolute identity and nationality. Finally, it is announced from Hamburg that the Holland-American has also given in its adhesion to the agreement. The only important British Transatlantic Line conspicuous by its absence is the Cunard. The French Government through its system of bounties has been able to prevent either transfer to or directorship under American management. The managers of the combine, i. e., Mr. Pierpont Morgan, profess to regard the combine as a measure of the merest self-preservation due to the present "cutting" and racing tactics necessitated by competition. Three courses lay open to them. (1) Ruinous competition with incalculable losses for a time until some of the competing companies were swallowed up. (2) An increase in rates, (3) A reduction in the working expenses of the different companies. Naturally the third of these alternatives presented itself as the most expedient, and it is to a recognition of this fact that the new combination is due. The promoters claim that many advantages will accrue not only to the shareholders of the different companies by the prevention of a life and death struggle but also to travellers and shippers who will be assured of more regular and better services and every development that any increase or change of trade requires. As far as the interests of the companies go, we have little doubt that the managers have taken wise counsel ; it is estimated that they will save about 15 million dollars per annum by the unification of the lines. They have established complete harmony of working with the great American railways ; and it hardly needs demonstration that decrease in competition means increase in dividends. But such an increase can only be achieved by a corresponding increase in rates or decrease in efficiency. The "Times" in its article relies on the Cunard Line to prevent such a course being carried to undue lengths. But the rumours are persistent to the effect that the transfer of the Cunard itself is a matter of time ; and even if the line is enabled to maintain its position of splendid isolation, the salutary strain of competition will have been enough weakened to produce a highly prejudicial influence on the interests of the general public. The promoters are at some pains to dispel this unpleasant suspicion ; but we fail to see how a "reduction in the working expenses of the different companies" can in itself conduce to greater efficiency in the public service. Of the two definite promises made to the public, the first, the introduction of uniform summer and winter prices, is sufficiently explained by the desire to get summer prices all the year round ; while of the second which is to the effect that there will be no increase of rates, we can only say that similar protestations are always made by trust incorporators in America, before they receive their charters in order to quiet public apprehension and to minimise opposition. As the "Morning Post's" New York correspondent says, "The rule of a later disregard of this informal promise has never yet been broken, and if Transatlantic rates are not advanced when the new Trust is in running order, a precedent will be established in the management of American Corporations." In the meantime the passenger fares on all the Atlantic boats have gone up, but of course "this has nothing to do with Mr. Morgan."

Apart from the blow to the interests of the neutral travelling public, the capture of a whole British trade must be regarded as the greatest victory so far achieved by the Americans since the beginning of the Invasion. The statements that the various companies still preserve their own individuality in every respect and are entirely free to manage their own business in their own way, etc., etc., in no way disguise the unpleasant fact. The same statements were made with the same assurance at the formation of the Steel Trust ; and yet we read that "it is projected to reorganise the U. S. Steel Corporation, to obliterate the names of its constituent corporations, and to change its purpose from a purely financial one into that of an operating and manufacturing concern, working directly all the properties which it owns and controls." "Mutatis mutandis," this will be the fate of the British Companies. Mr. Perkins, of the Morgan Company, makes no secret of it at all. He states candidly that "American interests will dominate the proposed steamship amalgamation," and declares that the result will make the United States the real rulers of the merchant marine world ; "it will be of the greatest benefit to importers, exporters and the great railroad interests of the United States." The fact of the British flag being retained by the ex-British companies could deceive on one and is explained by the provision of American law under which ships built in foreign dockyards cannot pass under the American flag. According to the German papers the Hamburg-American Company and the North German Lloyd have succeeded in retaining more of their independence than the English companies. The "Hamburgische Nachrichten" says : "It seems clear that the Americans have gained control over the great English companies. . . . and that this syndicate has concluded with the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line, an arrangement for common action." The Britisher is tempted to call this a distinction without a difference, due to wounded German vanity. However as the Hamburg-American shareholders propose to hold a general meeting of the shareholders to discuss the result of the negotiations on May 28, our information will doubtless be increased on this point.

The combination is, of course, only the latest of the great American Trusts with which Mr. Morgan and other millionaires have been so prominently connected. Space forbids us to go very deeply into all the economical and political aspects of the Trust System. But the main policy pursued by the promoters is simple enough. The extraordinary success attained of recent years by America, specially in the steel trade since Mr. Pierpont Morgan's gigantic Steel Trust was formed in 1898, is notorious, and is not likely to be forgotten by either England or Germany. There is no doubt that in a great measure this success has been due to the superiority of American methods over European ; we have repeatedly pointed the necessary moral in these columns and we have no wish to encourage that fatal complacency which as Lord Rosebery is ever warning us, we must put off if we wish to cope with modern competition. At the same time the American success has to a large extents been artificial. The Trusts have in fact been able, by creating a monopoly in the American market under the protection of their tariffs, to raise the home prices at their discretion ; while the enormous profits accruing have enabled them to sell at or below cost-price in Europe in order to create new markets. Hence we can at once account for the success due to the underselling of European manufacturers at the expense of the European consumer and tax-payer, and the not unnatural unpopularity of the Trusts in the States. Up to now whoever else has suffered, the European and especially the British public have been the direct gainers ; the Trusts have simply taken the money from Uncle Sam's pocket and transferred it to John Bull's. His generosity was, of course, based on the expectation of a future harvest to be reaped when the English manufacturers had been "swallowed up." But however devoutly desired by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, this consummation is not likely to be fulfilled for some time. The cry for legislation against the Trust has been raised in increasing volume in America, and countenanced by President Roosevelt himself in his last message to Congress. It is hardly likely that the Americans will see the advantage of a Trade reputation that enriches the millionaire and the share-holder at the expense of the tax-payer and the consumer. But as against combinations like the Steel Trust the Atlantic amalgamation presents some new features. In the first place it is not merely American but international. It is easy to see the far reaching nature of this fact. In the first place there are no convenient Tariffs under which enormous profits may be made at the expense of the American democracy. On the contrary on this occasion the consumer, that is to say, the travelling and trading public, will have to pay the piper. Whether American as distinct from millionaire interests will reap any of the profits, seems rather uncertain ; no doubt if without prejudice to his own position Mr. Morgan can compensate the Americans for their losses at the hands of the purely national Trusts, he will do his best to "square" them. But whether any such profits will outbalance the losses implied in the deterioration of the shipping trade, or not, the blow to British and European commerce generally is one that will not easily be parried. The ordinary American Trust can be put down by Act of Congress ; there is no means of legislating against an International combination sailing under three flags.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

GENERAL HUTTON'S scheme for the reorganization of the military forces of Australia has, we are informed, been adopted by the Federal Government. As we stated the other day his proposals besides providing for the increase of the Federal forces involve ultimately the abolition of the volunteers and their inclusion in the militia, though the General recognises that the martial spirit is sufficiently strong among Anglo-Saxon to render any resort to conscription unneccessary. The increased strength required to place the field force on a war footing, he observes, should be furnished entirely by militia or partially paid troops. Instead of the existing force of 29,571, made up of regulars, militia and volunteers, General Hutton states that a force of 44,218 troops, with 120 field guns and guns of position is requisite to place the army of Australia on a satisfactory war footing. The field force, he recommends, should be organized into six brigades of Light Horse and three brigades of Infantry, each complete with all the necessary departmental troops and with the latest modern proportion of field artillery. For the efficient training of officers he advocates the establishment of schools of instruction for militia and volunteer officers at Melbourne and Sydney, while he also urges that selected officers should be sent to England and India to attend special courses, and that a Military College should be established. The Federal Commandant makes some strong remarks in his report on the existing equipment available for the field force. There is, he declares, in all the States a complete absence of any modern infantry equipment and only a small percentage of magazine rifles are available. The equipment for mounted troops, field artillery, field engineers, or field hospitals is also woefully lacking, and the supply of ammunition is stated to be seriously defective. These matters, will of course, all receive attention under the scheme of reorganization which the Commonwealth has adopted. It all represents a much greater military expenditure than Australia has hitherto had any need to incur, but it cannot be said that the Commonwealth is thus being brought into the "vortex of militarism" which the Canadian Premier describes as "Europe's curse." As to the cost to Australia of the proposed changes, General Hutton considers that the present estimates are sufficient for immediate requirements, with the exception of equipment, but to put the garrison force in a proper state and to make the field force capable of doing the work it is intended to do an outlay of £500,000 is necessary. Compared with the sum the Colonists have hitherto spent for defensive purposes this amount may appear large ; but considered in the light of the interests at stake and Australia's position in regard to the Far East and the rest of the Empire, the amount is by no means too great to place the Commonwealth in a position to defend herself. The adoption of General Hutton's scheme shows that the Federal Government recognise the necessities of their situation in respect of land forces, while the forthcoming conference in London will show how far they are prepared to go in the direction of naval defence. On this latter point it is of interest to note that the Federal Commandant urges the need for an arsenal so placed as not only to serve the army but to meet the demands of the Royal Navy in the present and the Australian Navy in the future. He declares that it should form part of the naval base in Australia, and should therefore be fixed in the vicinity of Sydney. The execution of this proposal will take a little time, but in it there is the beginning of that changed condition when Australia will be the actual naval base, supplying all the needs of the British Fleet in the Pacific.

THE MONSOON FORECASTS.

IN view of the fact that while the storm warnings issued by the Indian Meteorological Department for short periods in advance have proved of great practical value, the monsoon forecasts which deal with longer periods ahead have shown themselves liable to prove misleading, it has been decided to discontinue the publication of the latter until more complete data become available. The Meteorological Department will continue to collect and compile observations bearing on the monsoon, but the forecasts of rains hitherto published about the first week in June will not be issued this season.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND INDIA.

No intimation has yet reached the authorities in India of any intention on the part of the Prince of Wales to visit the East next cold weather. It may be taken, therefore, as practically certain that His Royal Highness will not be present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, for his coming would involve important changes in the laying out of the camps, a matter which would have had to be arranged long in advance.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malacca (Extra) left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning.

THE s. s. Arabia arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 17th inst.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 9th May, left Aden at 1 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE annual Indian Cavalry dinner will be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on June 5th.

IT is now calculated that the cost of moving the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie will be thirty lakhs. It would be interesting to know the details of this considerable bill.

As an experimental measure for three years the hill depots and summer camps at Chakrata, Lansdowne, Naini Tal and Ranikhet, will in future be opened on the 1st March.

THE following palace building in the Fort at Delhi will be made over to the Punjab Public Works Department for future maintenance, viz., Heera Mahal, Akab Humam, Moti Musjid, Dewan-i-Khas, Dewan-i-Am, Sawan Soona Musjid, Bhadun, and Samman Burj.

THE address of congratulation to the King Emperor on his Coronation from the Brahmo community of Calcutta is signed, on behalf of the whole community, by the venerable Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore, the present leader of the Brahmos, who is close upon his ninetieth year.

THE London correspondent of the "Lucknow Daily Telegraph" states that the legal proceedings, brought by Mr. Arthur Crawford against the Secretary of State, Mr. W. Digby, and others, for alleged libel, in a pamphlet published at the time of the Crawford Commission, have been struck out, owing to the pecuniary inability of Mr. Crawford to proceed with them.

CERTAIN phases of Hinduism seem to possess a peculiar fascination for some American women. One of these was for some time a Vedantist and a follower of Swami Vivekanand, who for a time made a name in New York and Chicago as a preacher of Vedantic Hinduism, but she has now changed her faith and gone over to another Hindu sect, the sect of English educated Vaishnavas in Bengal, who own the leadership of Babu Sisbir Kumar Ghose. This lady is reported to be coming out shortly to India to work as a missionary of Neo Vaishnavism.

AN officer of the Remount Department has been deputed in communication with the Colonisation Officer of the Jhelum Canal Tracts, to select two plots, of 10,000 acres each, for the young stock runs recommended by the Horse and Mule-Breeding Commission, subject to the whole scheme being approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The zemindars are coming forward in these tracts in the most satisfactory manner with approved mares for breeding purposes, One thousand names have been already registered, or considerably more than the number laid down as likely to be required.

The death, in his ninety-fifth year, of Thomas Watson, the "Governor" of the small island of Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean, will direct attention to a little community which is practically severed from communication with the rest of the world. Tristan d'Acunha was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506, and formal possession was taken of this small speck in the ocean in 1817 by a company of British Artillery for the purpose of keeping a watch on Napoleon, at that time a prisoner in St. Helena. On the death of Napoleon the soldiers were withdrawn, with the exception of a Corporal Glass and two companions, who, with some whaling men, were the founders of the present tiny settlement. The Colony flourished, and numbered in 1829 twenty-seven souls, and in 1887 there was a population of ninety-seven. Property is held in common, and there is no strong drink, and no crime ; while the inhabitant are healthy and long lived. The oldest inhabitants acts as Governor. A ship of war pays the island an annual visit, and brings the only mail that ever reaches the inhabitants. The settlement is in a fertile part of the island, and is called New Edinburgh. The population has been for some years almost stationary, and is kept down by migrations to the Cape. Mr. Watson went to Tristan d'Acunha from the Cape sixty-five years ago, and never afterwards left the island.

THE LEAKAGE OF BRITISH BRAINS.

MR. CLINTON DAWKINS AND THE MORGAN TRUST.

To the colonist arriving in England for the first time the management of the Mother-country is incomprehensible. It is, of course, natural to make a fuss after the horse has escaped from the stable, but to the plain colonial mind the serious feature of the situation in the Old Country is that stall after stall of the stable is being emptied, and that the United States of America are helping themselves with both hands to what is left of British trade without causing more disturbance than would be created by the close finish of a big cricket match.

To the average unpolished, rough and ready, acute colonial visitor, writes a Colonist in the "Daily Express," Great Britain at the present moment resembles a derelict whale. Everybody outside cuts from the carcase the slice of blubber that suits him, and then comes again. Not only does nobody stop the process, but even Parliament, does not seem to grapple with the situation. Instead of that, M. P.'s discuss at great length interminable details about the alterations of Parliamentary rules. This, we are told, is rendered necessary by the presence in the House of Commons of a body of members who have taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King, but are pledged to the dismemberment of the Empire and to the destruction of Parliamentary institutions.

In the House of Commons, as the administrative representative of the nation, no less than in the commercial world, there appears to be a leakage of brain power which is simply astounding to the ordinary colonist. Colonial members of local legislatures are sometimes corrupt, often self-seeking, vain, ignorant, and needy, but they do really represent the country they live in. Important industries could not vanish in the night in any of the colonial portions of the Empire. It is only in England that such a thing as that could happen.

BUYING BRAINS.

The manner in which the Atlantic ferry traffic has been commandeered by Mr. Morgan is still more extraordinary to the true colonist. The leakage of brain power in the Old Country apparently does not only consist in not putting the right man in the right place, but when the Old Country gets a really efficient man, his brains are generally brought up by somebody else, who pays him ten times the figure he was getting in the service of his country, and thus gets him, as the colonial phrase has it, "body, boots, and soul."

The brains of the Morgan Atlantic Trust on this side of the water are, I understand in the head of Mr. Clinton Dawkins, C. B. I am told by an English friend, who understands these things, that Mr. Clinton Dawkins was, so to speak, born in the service of the Empire ; that he was the son of a gentleman employed in your Foreign Office ; that he was educated at Balliol College. I understand Balliol College to have been the manufactory of the chief rulers of the Empire—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Sir Alfred Milner, the Duke of Bedford, and others.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Clinton Dawkins knows something about the Foreign Office. My friend tells me that he was private secretary to Lord Cross, the Indian Secretary, and that he must have seen all the secrets of the India Office. He was private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, in 1889, and must have known all the secrets of the Treasury. He has been to Egypt as Under-Secretary for Finance, and must have known all the secrets of the Egyptian Department of your Government. He has been to India as Financial Member of the Council of your Governor-General and by the year 1899 he must have mastered all the secrets of the India Department, which he began to learn in 1886. In 1900 he became a partner in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's firm. I understand that he obtains a salary of something like £10,000 a year and a share in the profits.

HIGH CAPACITY.

This Mr. Dawkins, a resident English partner of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, is evidently a man of the highest intellectual capacity, firstly because he would not have been employed in all these posts by the British Government unless he had been a thoroughly capable man ; and, secondly, Mr. Pierpont Morgan would never give £10,000 a year to a man who was not worth it. At all events, there was a leakage of brains from the English public service when Mr. Clinton Dawkins, C.B., left the service of his own country and went over into the other camp, so to speak.

But I am told that Mr. Clinton Dawkins was also the Chairman of Committee on War Office Organization after he became a partner in Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Company, so that, in addition to his other knowledge of English secrets, he must be thoroughly well acquainted with the weakness of the Military Department.

Surely if Mr. Clinton Dawkins was worth £10,000 a year to Mr. J. P. Morgan, who has the pick of the world for brains, he was worth as much to the British nation, which has adopted the system of choosing its rulers almost exclusively from the landlord class, and from well-dressed people who have been educated in the classics, in formalities, conventions, and precedents ; but who are not in contact with the realities of life.

When a "brainy" man comes along in the Colonies or the United States, he "catches on" at once. Apparently over here you let your "brainy" men go without attempting to keep them, because you don't pay the cash value of what brains are worth.

The Old Country has spent about £44,000,000 on horses and mules in the present war. The Inspector-General of Remounts received £1,200 a year. There seems to have been considerable leakage of brains here. A competent man would have been cheap at £12,000 a year. The British Navy, which costs the British tax-payer over £30,000,000 a year, is disposed of and ruled, so far as the fighting is concerned, by the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. You pay him £1,800 a year and a house and his half pay as admiral. This is not adequate remuneration for the man upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for the disposition and the condition of the fleets of the Empire.

The natural consequence of paying a man this price is that the First Sea Lord is publicly charged and convicted of spending his time on such items as buttons, socks, midshipmen's treacle white trousers, and when to wear them. There is leakage of brains here according to the colonial idea which seems to have struck those who point out, what is undoubtedly true, that the British Navy is not run on business lines.

BUSINESS METHODS WANTED.

My point, as one interested in the Colonies, is that no public work is done on business lines in England, as we understand it. I see in the "Tailor and Cutter" a newspaper devoted to the interests of makers of clothes for men, that military men are the most exacting of their customers. The writer says :—"Everything must fit with the utmost precision, and their trained eyes easily detect a crease or fault in the cut or proportions of a garment. Hence it is that they do as much, if not more, than any other body of men to mould the public taste in matters of fit and style. This expresses the colonial view of the War Office to a T.

I notice also every day a great amount of space devoted in the public papers to the clothing to be worn at the Coronation. The "Times" devotes large type to the question as to whether the garments of the peers are to be red velvet or red cloth. All this seems very strange to a colonial onlooker who for two and a half years has been feeling a tug at his heart strings over the war in South Africa which does not seem to interest the people of England over here, though no doubt it does in the thousands of quiet homes of which I know nothing.

A people that apparently is not interested in the war is not interested in the leakage [illegible] but other people are very much conc[illegible] apathetic indifference of the citizens o[illegible] to what is going on around them. [illegible] the tiger for the deer, of the gull fo[illegible] of the jackal for the dying lion, is [illegible] the interest of the enemies and [illegible] county in the suicidal drift of t[illegible] State. There is a great deal u[illegible] subject which I must defer [illegible] You are going to lose Canada i[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE DELEGATES PROMINENT MEN.

SURRENDER OF A TRAIN WRECKER.

THE NATIVE ATTACK AT VRYHEID.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Boer delegates at Vereeniging held prolonged conferences on Thursday and Friday.

LONDON, MAY 19.

About 160 Boer delegates are assembled at Vereeniging.

Nearly all of them are prominent men.

The train-wrecker Jack Hindon has surrendered to the British at Balmoral.

Sixty-nine Boers were killed in the fight with the natives in the Vryheid district on the night of the 5th inst.

The Zulu losses were forty killed and forty-five wounded.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The following deaths are reported from South Africa :—

May 15th at Springfontein, from dysentery, Lieut Miller, 3rd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ; at Newcastle from abcess of the liver, Trooper John Cooper, 20th Hussars.

THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Berlin, stating that by referring the Brussels Sugar Convention to a Special Committee which will hear opinions of sugar experts, the Government has endangered the convention.

The vacillating conduct of the Government, the correspondent says, is inexplicable, except on the assumption that Count von Bulow is prepared to yield to the slightest sign of Agrarian hostility.

ANGLO-CHINESE RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

A REQUEST FOR REVISION.

BRITISH MINISTER'S EMPHATIC REFUSAL.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from its Peking correspondent, stating that Prince Ching requested Sir Ernest Satow on the 17th instant to consent to a revision of the Anglo-Chinese Railway Agreement in order to appease Russia, and that the British Minister gave an emphatic refusal.

THE SPANISH ACCESSION.

ANARCHIST PLOT AGAINST THE KING.

LONDON, MAY 18.

An Anarchist plot has been discovered at Madrid against the King.

Six Anarchists have been arrested, including Gabriel Lopez, who has admitted that a packet of dynamite cartridges were given him by another Anarchist to throw into the King's carriage when he was passing.

FURTHER ERUPTIONS AT MARTINIQUE.

THE ST. VINCENT FUND.

Fifteen detonations took place at Martinique on the night of the 16th instant, accompanied by lightning which illuminated the whole Island. The eruption was redoubled in violence and a second catastrophe was at one time feared.

The St. Vincent fund has reached £22,000.

THE DISASTER AT ST. VINCENT.

ISLAND MAY BE ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram states that owing to the desolation caused at St. Vincent it is probable that the place will be abandoned, and the population deported to Barbadoes which has benefitted by the upheaval.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day, and the steamer India for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

THE CORONATION DERBY.

PEKIN SECOND FAVOURITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated the 18 instant, states :—

An important revolution has taken place in the market on the Derby. Sceptre still retains her position at the head of the list, but Pekin has been installed second favourite.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

SPEECH BY SIR W. LAURIER.

MILITARISM NOT ATTRACTIVE.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states :—Sir Wilfred Laurier has made a speech which is much discussed in Political circles as it is a direct reply to Mr. Chamberlain's recent oration at Birmingham.

Referring to Imperial defence, the Canadian Premier objected to bring Canada into the vortex of militarism which is Europe's curse.

With regard to the corn duty in England, he said it altered the position of the mother-country towards the Colonies, and made preference possible. He could not see why Mr. Chamberlain invited discussion at the forthcoming conference of the Colonial Premiers in London, unless he had something to propose.

WEDDING AT PETLAD.

[illegible] A CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, MAY 19.

[illegible] daughter of Rao Bahadoor [illegible] te Deputy Assistant Poli- [illegible] diar Rewa Kantha was [illegible] Sunday. The European [illegible] the Khaira Collecto- [illegible] Rajpipla, the Rewa- [illegible] s Jagut Guru Shri [illegible] any others attended the

END OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

A SUCCESSFUL PRISON BREAKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The adventurous career of a notorious dacoit and jail breaker, named Sunder, or Prem Singh, has terminated in the Alipur Central Jail, where he died a few days ago, whilst undergoing a sentence of thirteen years.

It is stated that he is known to have succeeded in escaping from four prisons, and a few month's ago was just captured in the nick of time whilst attempting to escape from the Alipur Jail. He had sawn through the iron bars of his cell, but was captured outside by a patroling guard.

From the Gauhati Jail, says the "Englishman," he escaped by digging a hole with a bit of wire through the cell wall, but in jails where the cells are built of masonry he preferred to cut through the inch thick iron bars of a cell gate, which he usually accomplished in an incredibly short time either with a bit of tread and oil and sand, or with watch spring wire, which he was popularly supposed to carry in a pouch inside his throat, but of which no trace could be found at Alipur.

NEW ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA.

The Rev. A. Kitchen succeeds the Rev. Stone as Archdeacon of Calcutta.

PROTEST AGAINST DELAY IN POLICE COURT CASES.

Owing to the inconvenience caused to suitors and the general public by the abnormal delay in disposing of cases at the Police Court, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are about to address the Government of Bengal on the subject.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE.

The following have been elected members of the Council for the United Service Institution for the ensuing year : — Major-Generals Elles, Tyler, Henry, Vonsden, Barrow and Scot, and Surgeon-General, Gallway, Colonels Greenfield, Dobrath and Beatson Lieut.-Colonels Fiois, Priestley and Mullaly, and Majors Maconachy and Bingly.

THE LOST CAMORTA.

WRECKAGE FOUND.

RANGOON, MAY 19.

Further confirmatory evidence placing the loss of the s.s. Camorta beyond doubt has been obtained by the steamer Megna, which returned to Rangoon yesterday after searching for traces of the missing vessel for eight days.

The captain of the Megna reports that he made a thorough search of the coast between Elephant Point and Diamond Island, taking his steamer into four fathoms of water to enable him to do so. When six miles south-east of Porian Point he came across a quantity of wreckage belonging to a British India steamer, equipped with fittings, such as a ladder, portions of a hatchway, and boat booms. From Diamond Island, the Megna went back over the Camorta's last course.

No further traces being found, the Megna searched the bay northwards. This effort also proved fruitless, but while the vessel was returning to Rangoon a boat's sail was seen drifting about in the sea near the Krishna Lightship.

The finding of these traces practically confirms the opinion expressed here by those in position to judge that the Camorta has been lost with all hands on board.

The steamer Vita arrived to-day with some wreckage picked up near Diamond Island.

The Purnea has arrived from the Straits. She was in the centre of the cyclone on the 4th instant ; and lost all her poop awnings and deck houses.

DEATH OF A PROFESSOR.

FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

MADRAS, MAY 19.

News has been received to-day of the death at Nuzvid, from heat apoplexy, of Mr. James Creighton, Assistant Professor, Pacheappa College.

Mr. Creighton, accompanied by Mr. Colville, went on a shooting trip to Nuzvid Zemindary, and was attacked by apoplexy on Friday night. He died on Saturday morning and was buried at Nuzvid in a plot of ground given for that purpose by the zemindar.

DISTRICT COLLECTOR REINSTATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD MAY, 19.

It will be remembered that about three years ago Nawab Tramurzi Jang Talukdar, (District Collector), was suspended on charges of bribery and corruption. On his appeal, H. H. The Nizam appointed a commission before which Tramurzi Jang was defended by Messrs. Eardley Norton and Mitra, while Messrs. Branson and Pearey Lall prosecuted. After a year's trial the Nawab was unanimously acquitted of dishonesty by the commission. The papers were sent to the Nizam, who having found him honorably acquitted, has reinstated him in the Hyderabad service. His five subordinate officers have also been reinstated.

WEDDING AMONG INDIAN NOBILITY.

TWO PRINCESSES MARRIED.

AKALKOT, MAY 19.

The wedding ceremony of the two Princesses Gajararaje and Patalaraje, daughters of the late Rajesaheb of Akalkot, came off with great eclat yesterday, evening. The eldest Princess was married to H. H. Sardesai of Savantwadi, while the second married the young Chief of Jath. The nuptials were celebrated in a magnificent pandal in the presence of distinguished guests. Majors Marriott-Brown and Percival, Political Agents for Savantwadi, Akalkot and Jath with Mrs. Percival, Mr. Milson, District Engineer, and Mr. Lawry, Guardian to the Chief of Jath attended. The Chief of Jamakhandi, Miraj Junior Bhome Senapati Dabbade graced the occasion, Several sardars and representatives from Baroda, the Nizam's dominions, Devas Bbok, Aunth Phaltan, etc., were also present. The pandal was tastefully decorated and illuminated with acetyline lamps. Forty thousand people assembled from distant parts to witness the long awaited ceremony. Akalkot town was full of bustle and joy for several days past. Her Highness Ranisaheb of Akalkote is taking personal interest in all the details, while the administrators of Akalkote Jath and Karbhari of Sawantwadi have shown great tact and resourcefulness in carrying out the arrangements so smoothly. The marriage feasts and other functions will last five days.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Matiana left this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Britannia arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay this evening.

MARSEILLES, MAY 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arabia, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant, arrived here to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 95 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes..... 101
Bar Silver..... 23 11-16
Holidays until Tuesday.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

It is notified that the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on Friday next.

METEROLOGICAL—TRADE WINDS.

Cables received by the meteorological department from the Indian Ocean stations, confirm the information that trade winds are coming up strongly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Le Motte, R. A., M. C., is permitted to retire.

Major Ivar Philips now on leave resigns his appointment at army headquarters, Major Cowper succeeding him permanently.

The China Reliefs, will be carried out during June and July. The whole of the eight regiments now in China will return to India.

Major C. M. Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Military Attache at the British Legation, Peking. Major Ducat will take three months' leave to England before taking up the duties of his new post.

Abbottabad promises to become a cantonment of considerable importance. It has a good climate all the year round, and there is ample space on the hills within easy reach of the station for barracks and lines. Its full garrison, as at present sanctioned, consists of two native mountain batteries and three battalions of Gurkhas ; but it is possible that some companies of Royal Garrison Artillery may be added, the recent increase to this arm in India justifying the creation of new quarters in the hills for a proportion of the men. Our garrison-gunners are of splendid physique ; and if some more of the companies can get the benefit of a cool climate in the summer months, so much the better.

THE EFFICACY OF PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Striking evidence of the benefits of anti-plague inoculation is afforded by the case of the Patiala Central Jail. The whole of the inmates of the jail were inoculated by Dr. Heudley shortly before the recent plague riot, at a time when the disease was rampant in the city. The prisoners engaged on extra-mural labour continued thereafter to go out as usual to their work, but in the whole jail which contained over seven hundred prisoners only 29 contracted the disease and of these only nine died, the remainder having either already recovered or being now convalescent. At the same time immediately outside the jail from eighty to ninety per cent. of the cases proved fatal. The few cases which occurred in the jail were not in any particular ward but were distributed over the building. Those affected were placed in an extemporised hospital only a hundred and fifty yards from the other prisoners, yet the disease showed no signs of spreading generally and for three weeks past no fresh cases have occurred.

SATARA NOTES.

Our correspondent, writing on Friday, says :—I have hardly any news to send. Not a few residents—Messrs. Whitworth, Horne, Mackay, Keys, John, Turner, for instance—are reported to be enjoying the cool breeze of Mahableshwar. An account of the carriage accident in which Mrs. Whitworth and Mrs. Willis were injured has already appeared in your columns. Mrs. Whitworth is already taking quiet drives, but I fear that her companion in misfortune cannot hope for such speedy recovery. Everyone here was very distressed to hear of the accident.

The Boers are quite a familiar feature of Satara now, and seem to be patterns of good behaviour, quite realising their position and taking advantage of all its benefits. They have been carving some nice wooden photo frames and bone brooches which find eager customers. Everybody was pleased to see the Boer Commandant in the club one evening.

We have not had many excitements lately : Miss Wood, Miss Corbett, Dr. Pollen, Mr. Jeaffreson and the Revd. Mr. Mathew form the visiting contingent, and of these only two are now with us.

Mr. Atkins, I. C. S., is taking privilege leave at the end of this month and, during his absence, Mr. Clements, I. C. S., formerly Assistant Collector here, is coming to officiate.

The Rendalls have been transferred to Ahmedabad instead of Broach, to their satisfaction, and leave us in two or three days. Everybody was glad to see Mrs. Rendall out for a drive this week, after her recent illness.

Major Hudson, I. M. S., has been transferred to Surat on paper, but it does not seem probable that this really means anything.

It was rumoured that Mr. White was to return here as Assistant Superintendent of Police, but yesterday's "Gazette" orders him to Khandesh, so Mr. Priestley has not so far been replaced.

It is wonderfully cool here, sometimes almost dangerously so for new comers : we have had one or two sharp showers which have roused cultivators to vigorous ploughing operations.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

Our Kolhapur correspondent writing, on Sunday, says :—Mr. C. H. Candy, Director of Public Instruction, Berar, having taken six weeks' privilege leave from the 10th April, has been staying at Amba, a pretty cool place exactly half way between Kolhapur and Ratnagiri. Last Friday, he came here from Amba on his way back, and left this place on Saturday evening. All the friends and pupils of Mr. Candy were very glad to see him at Kolhapur after a period of more than three years. Though Mr. Candy's departure from Kolhapur was a great loss to the Rajaram College, and as such very much deplored by the Kolhapur public, it was a distinct gain to Berar where Mr. Candy has earned a good name for himself both as a sympathetic officer and as an amiable gentleman. During the last three years, he has spared no pains in advancing the cause of education in Berar and has to a great extent succeeded in directing the course of public instruction there into very healthy channels. He has done much to help the cause of female education by starting a class at Akola for training school mistresses. Mr. Candy was met at the Kolhapur station by the members of the Rajaram club, who gave a pansupari party just before he left. Among those present were Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Goheen, Rao Bahadur Panditrao, the officiating Dewan of Kolhapur, and many other officers of the State. Mr. Candy had a few words with his friends and members of the club ; and just before the train started he was garlanded and given pansupari. As the train steamed off cheers were given for Mr. Candy, on the call of Dr. Sinclair.

Mr. Warburton, British Consul at Nantes, in his latest report, says the trade in British manufactured goods at this French port is going from bad to worse, and reveals the singular fact that not only British but even French manufacturers are having their goods ousted in favour of German merchandise. Mr. Warburton records a surprising instance of German cheapness. He states that a French railway company has contracted for twenty locomotives from a German firm at a lower price than they can be got in France, in spite of a very heavy duty.

The news that the King of Sweden is writing his memoirs is of considerable interest, remarks the "Court Circular and Court News," for few Royal personages, even among the present Sovereigns of Europe, have had more opportunities of hearing what may be called every side of the truth. Sweden is in a peculiar position. Her interests do not clash with those of other nations and accordingly her Sovereign has often been called upon to arbitrate in a friendly fashion between rival nations, or rather rival chancelleries. As a young man King Oscar wrote very charming verse. He is an admirable letter writer, as many of his English friends could testify, and he is equally at ease when writing French, English, or German.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CLOSE OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Football will linger in the lap of spring longer than ever this year. There is an international match to be played on the first Saturday in May, an unheard of occurrence, and only to be tolerated because of the benevolent purpose that is behind it. The gross takings of the match between England and Scotland at Birmingham next week will be given to the fund for helping sufferers by the disaster at Ibrox Park, and the play itself is to decide whether or not Scotland may retain the title to the championship which was awarded after the unfortunate gathering at Glasgow. The England team has been nominated without alteration, but there is one change on the Scottish side, and there is a nice point of dispute as to whether the man who is left out will now get a cap, or whether the Scottish Association will give out, a twelfth cap for once in a way. That is, of course, a mere trifle. The principal thought suggested by the prospective breaking in to the close season is that there is a mistake made in running football matches of the first importance so near to the end of the season. International meetings and the final for the Association Cup might be disposed of with advantage before the late April staleness creeps upon the players.

Southampton were not easily beaten on Saturday. After the first fifteen minutes, during which the Sheffield team got that all-encouraging opening goal, the best form was undoubtedly that of the side playing against the wind, and altogether the game was brighter and better as an exhibition of football than that of a week earlier. The victory having remained with Sheffield, there will be a convenient end to the controversy about Southampton's equalising goal in the first match. What Mr. Kirkham, the referee, had to say about that goal has not been told ; but another referee, Mr. Lewis, says it was a goal whose correctness could only be decided by one who, like the referee, was close on the spot. There appears to have been no question at all about the goals on Saturday. The first of them, it will be noted, was worked for by that splendid wing player Lipsham, who was so strangely neglected in the first match, when the opposite wing was completely crippled. Needham had a direct share in obtaining the winning goal, and although his form has fluctuated much in these last eight months, he certainly rounded off the season with an achievement as brilliant as any in his distinguished football career.

The final struggle for the Northern Union Cup produced so much excellent play on the winning side that there was at Rochdale a really good afternoon's entertainment for everybody except the disappointed people who wanted to flap red flags. Broughton Rangers play the three-quarter game to perfection, and cleaner, quicker passing is hardly to be thought of. The great skill with which Wilson and Hogg developed movements on the right wing had principally to do with the surprising route of Salford. The route is one for which only the Salford back division can be held accountable. Forward Salford rather more than held their own, but behind the scrum there was an exhibition the equal of which one very disappointed man said he had never seen in his life. Of course that was an exaggeration. The Salford back did a lot of good work in defence, and it was only by exceptional efforts that their defence was penetrated. But they gave their go-ahead forwards the poorest support—hence the crushing margin of defeat. Three cups are in the possession of the all-conquering Rangers team this season—"the" Cup, the Northern Rugby League Cup, and the South-east Lancashire Cup. To have captured the three trophies in one season is a feat proving the wonderful consistency of the team in all forms of competition.

Although the match for the final of the Manchester Senior Cup was played at Hyde Road, the victory of Newton Heath seemed to well please a majority of the spectators. The plucky struggle Newton Heath have been making to avoid the indignity of having to make application for continued membership of the League, and their fine victory over Bolton Wanderers in the semi-final, had won sympathy for them even from the City Club's supporters. But one is bound in honesty to state that Newton Heath hardly deserved to win the Cup on Saturday's play. The City had infinitely the better of the second half of the game, and seemed like scoring on a dozen occasions, while Newton Heath rarely got very near to the charge of Hillman. Newton must be given credit for fine defence against a tremendous onslaught, but a side which shows all its ability in defence does not command quite so much admiration as one which does nearly all the attacking. All the same, both the Newton goals were well obtained, and the corner from which their first goal was scored was placed with wonderful accuracy. Newton's success will make the rivalry between the two clubs keener than ever next season, when by the way, the Newton combination will be called Manchester United.

The final tie of the Amature Golf Championship, betwee S. H. Fry, of the Mid-Surrey Club and Charles Hutchings, of the Royal Liverpool Club, was played yesterday at Hoylake. A north-westerly wind was blowing. Fry won the first hole by means of a ten yards put, but Hutchings squared at the third. Two halves followed, but at the sixth Fry drve into the gorse, and became 1 down. He was als beaten at the seventh and eighth, while the ninth was halved ; Hutchings therefore being 3 up at the turn in the first round. At this point, a storm of rain broke over the course. Coming home, Fry halved be tenth in 5, and the eleventh in 3. There was a short stoppage owing to the storm, and when play was resumed, Hutchings went right away from his opponent. Of the last six holes, he won five, and halved one, playing magnificent golf, so that at the end of he round he was eight up. His score was the remarkable one of 75 strokes—39 out and 36 home.

Enough players entered for the Trial Handicap Tournament at Hurlingham to furnish four teams. In the first ties D Team, made up of Mr. W. Hazard (of the New York Polo Association) and Messrs. R. W. Hudson, G. Curtis, and Frank Newman, did not make much of a show against C Team, composed of Mr. Benet Wilson, and his brother, Mr. Leslie Wilson, Captain H. Wilson, and Captain Gosling of the Rifle Brigade; the latter winning by seven goals to one. But in the opening tie A Team: Messrs. V Royiance Court, Graham Melvor, W. Blackwell and E. Ezra, and B Team: Sir H. Fairfax Lucy, Mr. Nigel Baring, Lord Harrington, and Mr. H. Scott-Robson were admirably matched, and it was only the last minute that A Team won by three goals to two.

The Relagh season began with a match between the Houhold Brigade and Ranelagh. The club team—Mr. Frank Hargreaves, Mr. J. W. Hornsby Captain Heathed (8th Hussars), and Mr. J. B. Dale were quite out-played in the latter part of the game by the Household Brigade, for whom Mr. Marjoribks did most of the work, won by six goals to one. The winners were Mr. Edgar Brassey (1st Life Guards) and Mr. Harold Brassey, Captain Fitzerald, and the Hon. D. Marjoribanks (of the Blues). A number of officers of the Blues and their Life Guards also played in the bi-weekly regimental games at Roehampton yesterday, among them being Mr. Waring, Captain Lloyd Phillips, Lord Wick, Captains Clowes and Cookson, Lord de Cliffi, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Cavendish, the Duke of Roxbuse, Lord Castlereagh, Colonel H. T. Fenwick, a Lord Ingestre, who bids fair to become as keen a player as his father, Lord Shrewsbury. The match ranged fell through.

Mr. C. MacLaren, in a letter to Mr. Robson, the cabin of the Hampshire Country Cricket Club, says :—I think it better to play for Lancashire as a free lance, if I play at all. I cannot see my way to be more tied down by cricket."

Withe exception of Jones, who, owing to a cold has gone to Brighton for a few days, the members of the 19 team of Australian cricketers began practice on April 30th at Lord's. The sun shone brightly, but a sterly wind made its presence felt, and probably had some effect upon the visitors, Commencing about three o'clock they put in about an hour and a half's work, each man having a spell of ten minutes at the wickets. Naturally the majority did not trouble seriously to devote themselves to correct play, and, apart perhaps from Hill, they nearly all went in for hitting, opening their shoulders by some sturdy driving. Of the new men Duff at once took the eye as a likely looking bat, and Hopkins, after starting badly, showed that he could drive with power. Duff is not a big man, but he is well built, and has fine knowledge of strong back play. Saunders is a left-handed bowler with a peculiar run up. He stands well on the right-hand side of the wicket, and, running in a curve, delivers the ball from round the wicket. As far as could be judged, his usual pace is medium. Armstrong is a tall man, and bowls right hand, medium pace, breaking from leg. Noble and Howell did a lot of bowling, and both seem to have increased their pace a little. The Australians will be out again to-day both before and after lunch.

The "Westminster Gazette" publishes an interesting interview with Mr. J. Darling who talked of the generally expressed opinions of his own team and of that which recently visited Australia under the command of that great batsman, Mr. A. C. MacLaren, of the prospects of the one and of the performances of the other, and of the opinions that have been generally adopted of both teams as contrasted with the opinions that the careful judgment of Mr. MacLaren has led him to form for himself. "Our team is said to be a weak one—weak in bowling," Mr. Darling remarked. "Now, just see what happened during MacLaren's tour. MacLaren's team was carefully analysed before it left England, and it was said to be weak in bowling. The men selected to take part in the tour had most of them fine batting averages, but it was the batting of the team that broke down, not the bowling." "Does this show any weakness in the Australian bowling?" Mr. Darling asked. "In fact, this season we shall prove to be stronger in bowling than when we where over here last. We have all our old bowlers, and Howell who was missing then, will add greatly to our bowling strength."

One at least of Mr. Darling's listeners had a very distinct recollection of a wet morning at the Oval during the last tour, when Surrey appeared to be in a scoring mood, until that same Howell—"the bee farmer," as Captain Philip Trevor's "bete noire" the pavilion critic always calls him—was put on to bowl, and promptly captured all the ten Surrey wickets for 28 runs, and he said so. "Oh, yes," Mr. Darling explained, "Howell's knee had given way, and though he was patched up for that match he was practically useless afterwards." And then of course, the supposed deterioration of the great Australian fast bowler Jones was hinted at. "We don't worry about Jones," was the captain's reply. "He was not at his best at home during the past season, but he is not done with yet. In a couple of weeks, when he once gets into form, Jones will be as good as ever." So English batsmen, if Jones, who is just now at Brighton, recovering from a cold, and Howell, Trumble, Noble, Trumper and Armstrong—to say nothing of the new man, Saunders, an insidious left-hander—are all at the top of their form, will not have such a very easy time after all. On the whole, Mr. Darling is confident that his team is better than the last one. Then Iredale was an invalid and Worral was on the injured list during the greater part of the tour with a damaged knee. Now these two players—who have not shown great form during the past Australian season, and one at least of whom is likely to break down—have been left at home ; and and of the two batsmen who have taken their place, Duff and Armstrong, he has a very high opinion indeed. Both in bowling and in batting, therefore, they are confident of showing increased strength ; and no Australian team up to the present has been known to give much away in the field. So the adverse criticisms of the team, both English and Australians, are put on one side by Mr. Darling with what appear to be perfectly reasonable and well-founded replies.

The Cambridge cricket season opened with the "Seniors" match on Thursday, the "Freshmen" will be in opposition—and the Light Blues will be fairly in the thick of it. On Thursday also the Oxford season opens with the "Seniors" match to be followed on Monday next with the "Freshmen's" ditto. Immense interest will attach to the Trial Matches this year, for two main reasons :—(A) both representative elevens will want recruiting largely ; and (B) the new comers at both 'Varsities appear right above the average. By the way, H.C. M'Donell (Winchester), the Cantab "Freshman" showed up well in the Surrey County Trial Match last week. He bowls the fashionable leg-breaks with no small skill, and it is reasonably hoped he will prove of great service to the Light Blues. His performance of dismissing no fewer than seven batsmen at small cost was a fine one, and will assure him an extended trial at any rate. While at Winchester he was dubbed by a well-known critic "half the eleven." May he sustain this reputation at Cambridge and henceforth ! Outside M'Donell, it will be interesting to watch how such public school cracks as Messrs. Lyttleton, Ferguson, Fry, Buxton, Luscelles, Farmer, etc., shape at the end of the week.

Judging from the old-time Crusaders v. Jesus College match, I fancy several Seniors will force their way to the front this season. Under this category may be placed L. T. Driffield (the Soccer goal-keeper), G. Howard-Smith (the Varsity high jumper), E. H. Ebden, and others. J. W. Marsh (of Oxfordshire fame) is a wicketkeeper right out of the ordinary, moreover. Another senior likely to come right to the front is C. A. S. Sewell (St. Catherine's) while—judging from net practice—V. N. Lockett, J. T. Turner, W. H. Edmunds, A. H. Tomson, and B. M. Tasker, &c., are all in great form thus early, and in the Trinity v. Crusaders match further fine form was shown by E. G. M'Corquodale (the Old Harovian), N. O. Tagart (Jesus), S. A. Day (the ex-captain and Blue) F. Young, and Ebden once again. M'Corquodale made a vigorous 64, besides taking six wickets for 27 runs! Altogether, the Cantabs' prospects appear particularly rosy this season, and I am glad to hear there is every chance of several Old Blues finding it convenient to assist again. In college matches no end of centuries have already been put on record. Playing for Emmanuel v. St. John's, R. F. Worthington (the Old Tonbridgian) contributed a faultless 100 (not out) a few days ago.

By the way, Cantabs all were rejoiced to hear of "Sammy" Wood's big bowling feat in the Bridgwater and Halswell Park match last week. He got rid of all ten wickets at a cost of only 25 runs ! This is nothing new to the old Cantab captain, however, as in 1890 he captured the whole of the wickets of Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI. at Fenner's. In answer to "H. W. D." (Union Society, Oxford) I may add "Yes." In the Inter-Varsity match of 1871, S. E. Butler (also called "Sammy," by the way) took all ten of the Cambridge wickets at the cost of 38 runs. For future reference, his analysis reads thus :—24-1 overs, 11 maidens, 33 runs, 10 wickets. Eight of these wickets were clean bowled ! Talking of Oxford, the Dark Blues' season opens on Thursday next with the Seniors match. Two powerful teams will be in opposition, nor should I be surprised to see a repetition of the huge scoring of the last few years. The Parks ground is in splendid condition, and (unless a surprise occurs) the bowling, will not be very formidable.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 26th April 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 64,885 maunds and Rs. 1,09,430 in the earnings.

The first of the weekly weather telegrams which have been received this season from the south-east trades regions, shows that pressure during the past week was practically normal on the Equator, but was in slight excess to the south. The winds have been fairly normal in direction, with slight westing at Zanzibar, and stronger than usual at all stations. At Mauritius the south-east trades are strengthening daily, and the rainfall is increasing : at Zanzibar 1 1-2 inch of rain have fallen during the week, which is less than usual. It may be noted that last year at this time the pressure was in slight defect at Mauritius, and in this respect the conditions are more favourable this year for the early advance of the monsoon winds. At present there are no indications of any deflection of the south-east trades to East Africa.

"CELESTIAL PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

CHEAP METHODS OF ADVERTISING.

LORD UFFIELD IN THE BOX.

In the King's Bench Division on April 28, Mr. Justice Lawrance and a special jury commenced the hearing of the action brought by Lord Suffield against Mr. Henry Labouchere, proprietor of, and Mr. Horace Voules, editor of, "Truth," to recover damages for libel. Considerable public interest was taken in the case, and the Court was densely crowded. The defendants admitted publication of the articles complained of, and said that so far as they consisted of allegations of fact they were true, and of expressions of opinion they were fair comment upon matters of public interest made in good faith and without malice. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., Mr. Schiller, and Mr. St. John Morrow appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir E. Clarke, K. C., Mr. Shee, K. C., Mr. Eldon Bankes, K. C., and Mr. Sherman for the defendant.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, in opening the case, said that the action was brought because Mr. Labouchere had thought fit in the course of certain articles in "Truth" upon the Article Club to reflect, and reflect seriously, upon the personal honour of Lord Suffield. The plaintiff had been to some extent a public man for a number of years and finding that his honour was attacked he was bound to vindicate it. There was not a shadow of foundation for any of the allegations that had been made, or for the suggestions which he understood would be made during the trial against Lord Suffield's personal honour. The criticisms passed by Mr. Labouchere upon the Article Club, which Lord Suffield was indentified with as president, made no impression upon Lord Suffield. He could afford to pass them without more attention than reading them with some amusement, but when these criticisms took the shape of a personal attack, accusing him of being the president of a swindle and a "ramp," and saying that he knew this, and was connected with proceedings which were dishonest and dishonourable and so forth, of course Lord Suffield could no longer afford to let it pass. Counsel proceeded to trace the history of the Article Club and a paper called "Commerce" which was started in 1893 by Mr. Laurence Cowen, whose name, said Mr. Isaacs, was originally "Cohen"—a fact which had afforded Mr. Labouchere opportunities for a good many observations upon the Hebrew race, and especially upon this "astute Hebrew journalist," but it would be some satisfaction to the members of the race to know that when the astute Mr. Labouchere was in trouble he did not hesitate to consult some astute members of the same race. (Laughter.) It was a little bit of padding that served its purpose to cast a little odour round what Mr. Labouchere was attacking.

A CELESTIAL PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Lord Suffield, said counsel, became a member of the Article Club in 1897, and in 1898 he was elected president after having satisfied himself from inquiries he made of Lord Jersey and Lord Strathcona that it was a club of which he could take the presidency. Apart from the payment of his subscription, Lord Suffield had nothing to do with the finances of the club in any way. The attacks by Mr. Labouchere upon the club began in 1899, when the Chinese Ambassador, whose interests in the case were being very carefully watched, was desirous on behalf of his Government of getting samples of various manufactures in this country for the purpose of fitting museums in Shanghai and Peking. Placing himself under the auspices of the Article Club, the Ambassador went round the provinces and obtained the samples he required at first hand. An article appeared in "Truth" headed "Celestial Pilgrim's Progress," in which Mr. Labouchere said that this little scheme of the astute Cowen filled him with admiration akin to envy, and that the Chinese Ambassador had every reason to complain of the snare into which he had fallen. The suggestion throughout, said counsel, was that Lord Suffield knew the club to be a swindle, that the manner in which it was carried on was not honourable, and that he allowed himself to be connected with it for money. The source of Mr. Labouchere's information apparently was a Mr. Richmond, who had been requested to resign his membership of the Article Club because of differences over some dinner tickets, but that information would be proved to be false. The attacks made on Lord Suffield, he submitted, could only be a vindictive desire on the part of Mr. Labouchere to injure Lord Suffield as a public man. One of the statements was that Lord Suffield was a gentleman "not unknown in the City." It was obvious what construction it was intended should be placed on those words. Lord Suffield had not received one penny piece in connection with promoting any of the companies with which he was connected, nor made any profit out of the promotion of any of them.

During counsel's speech a juryman interposed, and said amidst loud laughter he had just remembered that he was a member of the Article Club. The juror was withdrawn, and, the parties agreeing, the trial was continued with eleven jurymen.

LORD SUFFIELD'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Suffield, examined by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, said that he first visited the Article Club meetings as a guest at one of their dinners in 1897. Lord Strathcona for Lord Jersey was president of the club in that year. Witness was favourably impressed with the objects of the club from the discussion which took place after the dinner. Lord Winchelsea, the first president of the club, also spoke highly of the utility of the club. The witness in 1897 became an honorary member of the club. At the close of 1898 witness was elected president of the club as successor to Lord Strathcona. The objects of the club were in harmony with the best interests of the country at large. This was his opinion when he became president. It was his opinion now. Witness would have resigned his position as president in accordance with the usual custom at the end of his first year. Owing, however, to the attacks that had been made upon the club and the actions that were impending, he determined, contrary to custom, to continue his presidency. He still believed Mr. Cowen to be an honest man. There was no foundation for the suggestion that the club was a swindle, or that it was carried on solely for the purpose of benefiting Mr. Cowen. He had seen the article about ornamental personages luring smaller birds into the snare. Thank God his character in this country was well known, but "Truth" circulated in the Colonies and in India, and people there reading the article might connect his name with a disreputable swindle.

Cross-examined by Sir E. Clarke, he could not say what other members besides himself and Cowen were connected with the Chinese Minister's trip through the provinces. He could not say how often the Consultative Council had met since he became president, but he knew it had met.

Sir E. Clarke pointed out that it was unnecessary to ask Mr. Gerald Balfour's permission, or any body else's in order to form a limited company, and asked if the visit was not to see if they would be allowed to dispense with the word "limited."—The witness : Yes, I really believe it was in regard to the "limited." (Laughter.)

Did you go to ask him to deal with the company as a scientific one and dispense with the word "limited."?—We agreed upon some arrangement which was satisfactory to everybody, but I cannot tell you what it was. You must ask somebody else. I do not remember asking Mr. Balfour to dispense with the "limited." Part of the witness's duties was to discriminate between applicants for membership from the same branch of industry. He could not mention an instance of where he had exercised that discrimination, and if he could he would not do so. He did not mean to be impertinent, but it would be the last thing in the world he would say—who was or was not a proper member of the club.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S TOUR.

When the Chinese Minister suggested touring the provinces the witness proposed that he should go under the auspices of the Article Club, and pointed out that everything, including carriages, would be provided for him free. His Excellency replied that he was on a mission from his Emperor, and could not therefore accept anything of the kind. The club had a special fund out of which such expenses would be paid. He knew that letters were written to members whose premises were to be visited asking for subscriptions but the request was withdrawn owing to the Chinese Minister's refusal to accept payment of his expenses.

Sir E. Clarke then read the article in "Truth," commenting upon the constitution of the club, and asked witness if there was any statement of fact there that he challenged. The witness replied that the article showed extreme ignorance of the club from beginning to end, but being pressed for something more specific, Lord Suffield pointed out a few mis-statements of fact which he admitted were not very material. The allegation, however

THE OPERATIONS IN MEKRAN.

THE CAPTURE OF NODIZ FORT.

THE report of Major M. J. Tighe, D. S. O., 27th Baluch Light Infantry, Commanding the Escort to the Political Agent, Kalat, on the capture of Nodiz Fort, is published in the "Gazette of India."

Major Tighe states on December the 16th, at Turbat, Colonel C. E. Yate, C. S. I., C. M. G., Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, informed me that this stronghold would probably have to be taken. Nodiz Fort is situated about eight miles west of Kaiatuk, on the Turbat Tump road, and was occupied by three outlaws named Mahomed Ali Khan, Durd Mahomed Khan, and Sheran, and a following of ruffians and desperadoes. The reason which led to the outlawing of Mahomed Ali Khan and his brother Mahomed Umra Khan, both Norsherwani Sirdars, are unnecessary to give, but the depredations committed by these men throughout this district have been very great. Mahomed Umra Khan is in Persia. They seized Nodiz Fort at one time partially dismantled, and rebuilt it, intending no doubt to use it as a base for further operations. They were besieged by the Nazim of Kej with a force of about one thousand men. The information received by me from native sources was so contradictory that I placed no reliance on it and determined to examine the position myself and if possible carry it by assault with the escort infantry (27th Baluch Light Infantry), not waiting for the guns, which, with the cavalry, were marching towards Turbat from Nutsil. On the 17th I proceeded to Nodiz and was accompanied by Captain Hulseberg, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Corry, R. E. Colonel Showers, Political Agent, Kalat, also went with us. On arrival there the Nazim explained the situation to me, and that he had erected ten strong sangars at distances varying from 400 to 600 yards round the fort, which were occupied by night; by day the occupants retiring to a safe distance from the enemy. He had not attacked the fort, as he considered the place too strong. He appeared to have but little confidence in the trustworthiness of his men, and sympathy undoubtedly existed between many of our own people and the outlaws. We proceeded to reconnoitre the position from the north side, coming under a lively Martini fire. I could plainly see that the fort was not only much larger than I had been led to believe, but was a really strong one (the description of this fort is given later on), and would, if stormed by infantry alone, cost heavily, especially as the enemy possessed a number of Martini and Snider rifles, and were plentifully supplied with ammunition. The Nazim further informed me that he had besieged the place for fifty-one days, and had lost some men killed and wounded. On my return to Kaiatuk I informed Colonel Yate that I was prepared to assault the place for him at any time, if necessary, but at a heavy loss; and that, in my opinion, it would be wiser to wait for the guns and avoid anything even smacking of a check, which would have a very bad effect in the country. Colonel Yate quite agreed with me, and the Nazim was directed to redouble his efforts for the next two or three days. I also wrote to Lieutenant Orton to hurry on the guns. On the 18th I moved the camp to Nodiz and pitched it about two miles from the fort, and that day and the next were spent by all the British officers in carefully reconnoitring it. It was difficult to get close to it, as the enemy had the ranges marked and opened fire on any one seen. About 7 p.m. Lieutenant Orton, 26th Baluchistan Regiment, arrived with the 5th Bombay Cavalry escort under Lieutenant Maunsell, having covered sixty-five miles in thirty-six hours. On the 20th at 9 a.m. the two guns, Murree Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant E. G. Hart, and fifty rifles, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, arrived. They had marched fifty-nine miles between 7 a.m. on the 18th and 9 a.m. on the 20th. I gave them a rest of one hour and-a-half, and then marched into action. The various small parties left camp at times to arrive at their respective positions, round the fort, simultaneously. A copy of my orders (attached) for the attack show the necessary detail. The direction of the attack was kept secret to the last moment.

The gun position about 550 yards from the fort, was somewhat exposed but it was the only one from which the battlements of the south-west flanking defences of the fort and which side was the one selected to be assaulted could be properly shelled. The guns came under rifle fire directly they appeared in sight and which continued till they got into action. The enemy's fire was fortunately high and the scrub about afforded some shelter from view. The teams were protected in a nullah close by. At 11-20 the first gun fired. Meanwhile the Baluchis to the south-west advanced rapidly through the date trees and coming under fire trickled up to a karez and some cotton fields within 200 yards of the fort and which offered good cover. Selected marksmen then fired on the loop holes. The enemy's fire was very heavy but only two casualties occurred up to this time the men availing themselves of every particle of cover and moving steadily on. The enemy's fire was hard to locate; not only was there no smoke, but they were perfectly protected. Lieutenant Orton's party had also moved to within short range, and engaged the enemy on the east side. Lieutenant Hart continued firing steadily at the flank defences, demolishing all the loop-holed battlements on the towers and leaving the walls, which, being very thick, would not have been affected by small guns. When he had completed this he sounded the battery call and turned his fire on to the main tower. The enemy, who had vacated the loop-holes when shelled, finding the gunners' attention directed elsewhere, promptly returned and re-opened a very wild fire. The assaulting party, with the sappers, had meanwhile crept closer up under shelter of a karez, and I directed Lieutenant Corry to breach the wall with gun-cotton. He and his party advanced under the shelter of some old dilapidated mat huts, covered by a careful fire on the loop-holes by Lieutenant Grant's men, but finding that the wall near the south-west tower had been sufficiently breached by gun fire, returned with the information. I stopped the gun firing and

HAD THE CHARGE SOUNDED.

The storming party, with bayonets fixed, and splendidly led by Lieutenants Corry and Grant, rushed the breach, Colonel Showers accompanying them. The supports with Captain Hulseberg now came up, and secured the outer wall and the south-west bastion, now in ruins. The storming party on rushing in were met with a furious fire and a counter-charge of swordsmen, and a melee ensued. The swordsmen were driven back into cover, and both Lieutenants Corry and Grant, as well as several men fell wounded, shot from the western tower. The men, many of whom were very young soldiers, seeing their officers fall, lost their heads and rushed to the breach again, bringing away the wounded and rifle. From my position on the ruined south-west tower I saw this temporary check, and ordered the reserves up to a position under the north-west walls of the fort, and as I could not find the gun-cotton party, who were mixed up with the infantry, to enlarge the breach, I ordered up the guns. The men were distributed round the fort and the south-west bastion occupied, and wherever they could they loop-holed the walls with their bayonets and fired on the enemy's loop-holes.

A survey of the interior of the fort disclosed three redults—the western one a particularly strong one, with tiers of loop-holes. I also noted that the shell proof head covers of these buildings, resting on datepalm logs, could be brought down by shell fire on to the heads of the defenders, and that they were visible from a date grove about a hundred yards from the south of the fort. It was necessary to press the enemy as hard as possible, and finish with a final bayonet assault. The guns came into action in the date patch mentioned, and under the enemy's fire one gunner was severely wounded.

Lieutenant Hart worked his guns with the greatest calm and deliberation, and soon not only brought down the roofs of the two centre redults, but set them on fire. The enemy quitted them and gave themselves up to Lieutenant Orton on the east side.

But the western redult still held out, and this was shelled and the top blown in. I had the cease fire sounded and the men with Captain Hulseberg swarmed in to the assault, but spared the plucky foe, who threw down their arms and surrendered. I was well aware of the risk I ran in bringing the guns up so close, but it was the only way in which the persistent riflemen in the redults could be silenced, and the walls of these were too high to be scaled. The fight ended at 1-25 P. M. Considering the heavy rifle fire brought to bear on the attacking party our casualties were very small.

In concluding this report I have the honour to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the gallant behaviour of the undermentioned officers: (a) Lieutenant J. B. Corry, R. E. (Bombay Sappers and Miners), for the gallant way he advanced to breach the wall of the fort and afterwards, with Lieutenant G. P. Grant, led the stormers into it and engaged the enemy's swordsmen till wounded. He was hit twice. (b) Lieutenant G. P. Grant, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, who led the storming party, and, with Lieutenant Corry, rushed the breach and also fought the enemy's swordsmen till shot down. This officer was twice wounded, and when brought outside begged to be allowed to lead the men on again.

Both these officers behaved very bravely and charged somes way ahead of the men. I also wish to submit the name of the following officers as deserving of notice:—

Lieutenant E. G. Hart, R.A. (Murree Mountain attery), for the splendid way in which he worked his guns at close range under fire. This young officer brought on his guns by forced marches, and on the 20th, after a tiring night march and only one and a-half hours' rest at the end of it, was sent into action. It was, I consider, entirely due to the accurate shooting of this section that the infantry were able to storm the position as soon as they did and with such small loss of life. The calm, deliberate way in which they were worked in the dangerous second position, within a hundred yards of the fort and under rifle fire, was the admiration of every one present. Captain H. Hulseberg, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, for the indefatigable manner in which he helped me as Adjutant to the various branches of the service which composed the escort. His arrangements worked like clock work, and there was not a hitch from beginning to end. This officer's name was brought to notice at the conclusion of the Uganda Expedition for the work he did there. I small in due course submit the names of Native officers and men considered worthy of mention, Colonel Yate and the Baluch and Brahui Sirdars were present at the fight.

The Adjutant General in forwarding the report to the Government writes:—The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the attack was well planed and skilfully carried out by Major Tighe, and desires to bring his services to the notice of the Government of India. His Excellency also considers that Lieutenant J. B. Corry, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant G. P. Grant, 27th Baluchis deserve credit for the gallant manner in which they led the men, and Lieutenant E. G. Hart, Murree Mountain Battery, for the manner in which he worked the guns under his command and his Excellency considers the services of these officers deserving of recognition. General Graigie, Commanding Sind District, expresses his appreciation of Major Tighe's conduct in the attack and the service rendered by all ranks. Sir Robert now concurs in the same.

GENERAL ELECTION IN FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

NATIONALIST GAINS IN PARIS.

THE first ballot in the general election took place throughout France on Sunday. The returns are as yet incomplete, but in Paris the Nationalists have gained some seats. One or two notable men have been defeated, and in Paris M. Brisson will have to take his chance at the second ballot nine days hence. There was a good deal of rain in Paris during the day, and this helped to damp the ardour of the electors. Nevertheless some lively scenes were witnessed.

The following are the results of the first ballots in the general election according to information received at the Ministry of the Interior on Monday:—Elected, 412; second ballots necessary, 175.

Ministerial Republicans returned, 88; Radicals returned, 95; Socialist Radicals, 41; Socialists, 22—total Ministerialists, 246.

Nationalists returned, 32; Conservatives 66; Anti-Ministerial Republicans, 66; Dissentient Socialists, 2—total Anti-Ministerialists, 166.

Figures indicate that 125 ballots are likely to be in favour of Ministerial candidates and 12 in favour of Anti-Ministerialists; 38 are doubtful. The results in four electoral districts have still to be received.

The characteristic features of the election may be summed up as follows, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times." The Reactionaries and the Revolutionists have lost ground instead of gaining any. Anti-Semitism, that retrogression to past ages, defeated in its chief personifier M. Drumont, is defeated everywhere, scarcely one or two sorry specimens having escaped. The Royalists and Bonapartists, disguising or almost disguising their flag seem like parties effaced from the memory of new generations, yet it must be acknowledged that the few successes obtained by the Reactionaries are due to the indefatigable but invisible influence of Clericalism. Moreover, all the violence and hatred—for hatred characterises the campaign of the Opposition—all that appeals to the baser instincts have been baffled. M. Delahaye, the great denouncer, for whom M. Jules Lemaitre went to speechify at Chinon, has been tripped up. M. Andre Lebon, the double buckle man, who was nicknamed Executioner, has had the same fate. M. de Cassagnac, whose invectives cannot be surpassed, has also been defeated.

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS.

The following analysis show the total votes recorded for the different parties in Sunday's voting in France:—

Registered voters	11,246,757
Votes recorded	8,868,727

The candidates of the Anti-Ministerial coalition polled altogether 3,352,895 votes, distributed as follows:—Guesdist Socialists, 144,738; Anti-Ministerial Republicans, 1,103,573; Nationalists, 1,150,621; Reactionaries, 945,960.

The Ministerialists polled 5,198,193 votes, divided as follows:—Socialists, 717,839; Radical Socialists, 715,999; Radicals, 1,734,790; Ministerial Republicans, 2,029,574.

The Ministerial candidates thus polled 1,845,298 votes more than their adversaries.

DISTURBANCES IN ALGERIA.

Constantine (Algeria), Monday.—Some disturbances occurred here to-day in connexion with the elections, and order had to be restored by the gendarmes and mounted infantry. Some demonstrators who tried to pillage some Jewish shops were dispersed by the gendarmerie and the police, who effected numerous arrests.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND ARRESTS.

Paris, Monday:—Great animation prevailed all yesterday evening in the districts on the left bank of the river. About nine o'clock the crowd moved towards the Place du Pantheon, where seven hundred demonstrators formed in procession and raised cheers for M. Viviani, the well-known Socialist. On the Boulevard St. Michel the demonstrators were dispersed by the police. Several persons were arrested, but no one was detained in custody. A crowd of 3,000 persons gathered in front of the Mayoral offices of the nineteenth arrondissement to hear the result of the election. When at a quarter-past ten it was announced that a second ballot would be necessary there was some disorder, the supporters of the candidates, M. Clovis Hugues, the Comte de Pontevès-Sabran, and M. Grebauval, hustling one another, and the police had great difficulty in restoring order. Several persons received bruises. Scuffles also occurred in the Rue de Flandre and the Rue d'Allemagne, and about a dozen arrests were made.—Reuter.

A pathetic incident in the seventh arrondissement was the arrival at the polling station of a band of blind electors, led by five professors from a college in the neighbourhood.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

A PUZZLING POSITION.

At the offices of the Chartered Company our representative was informed that nothing was known there of Mr. Williams's concession or of the supposed new departure in connection with the Cape to Cairo railway. The line has been pushed forward from Bulawayo and is now some distance on the way to the Victoria Falls, arrangements for the crossing of which have already been made.

Mr. Williams, in an interview, said that Mr. Rhodes two years ago asked him to negotiate with the King of the Belgians for the railway to pass through the Congo Free State. He had already had mineral concessions from His Majesty, and he consented to carry out Mr. Rhodes's request provided that he was placed in a position to connect up with the Mashonaland Railway. This assurance he obtained from the Mashonaland Railway Company in a letter which he has in his possession. In his opinion Mr. Rhodes never had any serious intention that the Cape to Cairo Railway should go by way of German territory if he could secure the concession to pass it through the Congo Free State. He was however unable to say what might be done in this respect. All he knew was that he had obtained the concession and the line for which he had obtained the powers would be built.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

THE custodian of the cemetery at Charenton the other night discovered a young woman of unusual beauty wandering among the tombs and singing to herself. When questioned she could give no answer except that she was the bride of death. It appears that three times she has been engaged to be married but the first of her fiances committed suicide, the second deserted her after robbing her of her jewellery, and the third shot himself in a fit of delirium. Her mind gave way under this last disappointment and she has had to be placed in an asylum.

TO SUPPRESS RED SEA PIRATES.

A TELEGRAM dated Rome, April 25, says:—The Italian and French Governments have agreed upon a common action in regard to the pirates inhabiting the shores of the Red Sea from Jeddah to Hodeidah who for the last three months have been very active in these waters.

Prompt measures will be taken to suppress the marauders, France and Italy each agreeing to despatch a cruiser to police the district affected.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub twakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, is oftens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

COST OF THE WAR.

£222,974,000 UP TO MARCH NEXT YEAR. HOW IT IS TO BE MET.

IN accordance with a motion by Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., a White Paper has been issued by the Treasury showing:

(1) The estimated amount of war charges in South Africa and China which will be incurred up to March 31, 1903.

(2) How these charges have been or will be met and

(3) How the money borrowed has been raised.

The total war charges in China are set down as £6,010,000, and the total expenditure incurred in the South African war up to March 31, 1903, will be £222,974,000, made up as follows:—

	£
1899-1900	23,217,000
1900-1	65,120,000
1901-2	71,037,000
1902-3	63,600,000
Total	£222,974,000
China expenditure	£6,010,000
Grand total	£228,984,000

The funds at the disposal of the Government to meet these war charges up to March 31, 1903, are explained as follows:—

Ordinary expenditure, exclusive of interest on war debt for the four years 1899 to 1903	£486,120,000
Ordinary revenue, exclusive of war taxation for the same period	£470,133,000
Deficit on ordinary basis of taxation	£16,057,000
Proceeds of new taxation for the four years	£76,025,000
Balance available for war charges	£59,968,000
Revenue freed by suspension of Sinking Fund	£13,868,000
Total	£73,836,000
Total war expenditure, as above	£228,984,000
Raised from taxes	£ 73,836,000
Debt incurred	£155,148,000

To meet this debt the Government has borrowed by means of War Loans, Treasury Bills, and Exchequer Bonds, a sum of £159,000,000, of which the cash proceeds are £152,415,000. It would appear from the above figures that, had there been no war, the Government at the end of the financial year 1902-3, would have been faced with a deficit of £10,057,000, and, therefore, of the £76,025,000 raised by supplementary taxation, only £59,968,000 is available for war purposes.

More than two-thirds of the war expenditure has accordingly been raised by loan, of which thirteen millions (Treasury Bills and War Loan) will have to be paid in 1902-3: ten millions in Exchequer Bonds on August 7, 1903, fourteen millions on December 7, 1905, thirty millions on April 5, 1910, and ninety-two millions will be redeemable after April 5, 1923.

That is to say that, at the end of twenty years, we shall still have £92,000,000 of debt on account of the war to pay off, the interest on which, at 2 1-2 per cent., will be £2,300,000 per annum, which will have to come out of the taxes.

The total interest on war debt up to March 31, 1903, is set down as £9,307,000.

The supplementary taxes for war purposes are expected to yield the following sums for the four years:—

	£
Tea 2d per lb	6,158,000
Tobacco 4d per lb	3,929,000
Spirits 6d per gallon	650,000
Sugar is 2d per cwt	11,200,000
Coal is per ton exported	3,405,000
Corn and flour 3d & 5d per cwt respectively	2,650,000
Beer is per barrel	5,351,000
Spirits 6d per gallon	2,655,000
Income tax 2d more in 1901-2, 1d more in 1902-3	33,377,000
Glucose	150,000
Stamps 1d additional on cheques	500,000
Total	£76,025,000

BOER CAMP AT TRICHINOPOLY.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE.

THE Trichinopoly correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—Sometime back, the serious fracas between the soldiers keeping watch and the Boer prisoners that happened at the Boer camp at Trichinopoly on the 3rd April, was reported. On this, a special court-martial was convened at the Boer Camp at Trichinopoly, in which Captain Van Tyen, a Boer officer, and Oliver, a Boer prisoner, the two Boer leaders in the fracas, were tried on a charge of leading a riotous mob of Boers. The result of the trial is both of them have been found guilty, and Captain Van Tyen has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour and Oliver, to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. The two prisoners are now undergoing their punishment in the Military prison at Bangalore.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Lethington, Captain W. Miller, which arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon, having left that port on the 5th instant, reports that three days after leaving Rangoon, she encountered very bad weather, with high confused sea and occasional heavy showers of rain with strong wind which commenced from the south-west and shifted to west.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Okara, Captain F. Sheldrick, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, met with a heavy swell in the northern part of the Bay of Bengal and moderate weather and sea on the Malabar Coast.

The steamer Koordistan, Captain J. S. Pouch, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, reports light and moderate south-east to south winds moderate southerly swell and hazy and cloudy weather.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Monday.—Light to moderate general airs has prevailed on the Burma coast Bassein reprting a of two and a-half inches, and Akyab one. Showers have fall fallen in Assam, parts of Bengal and the South Peninsular. Mymensing and Dhuri have received two inches, Bogra one. Temperatus during the past 24 hours was normal or in excess over nearly the whole of India and in defect in Burma. The highest maximum temperature reported was 114 degrees at Jacobabad. Westerly winds continue in the Gangetic plain and fine dry weather prevails generally. Showers may however be reived in parts of Bengal, Assam and rain will probly continue on the Burma coast. No change of importance has occurred.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of Pressure at Bellary, Aurangabad and Bangalore, a brisk rise at Jacobabad and Masulipatam and small changes over the rest of the country.

Fresh to light variable winds prevail everywhere.

Temperature variations from normal as generally small. The maximum temperature tried from 115° at Jacobabad to 88° at Veraval, Warka and Colombo and the minimum from 69 at Belgaum to 89 at Jhansi and Nagpur.

The skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, Ceylon and the Miras Presidency and at Bombay, Raipur and Janagar.

Light showers are reported from Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Calicut and Colombo.

Fine weather prevails everywhere exept in the south, where it remains more or less cloy.

The following telegrams were recsed from Mauritius, Seyschelles and Zanzibar:—

Mauritius.—Barometer 29·985; weathe normal; south-east trades generally lighter thamusual but strengthening daily and rainfall increing; rainfall in February below normal, in March above normal, and in April below normal.

Seychelles.—Barometer 29·984; lower suds moving rapidly from south-eastward; rainfall of the week less than three-tenths of an inch; e southeast trades are stronger and steadier than usual.

Zanzibar.—Barometer 30-019; weathe normal; wind force about normal; rainfall of ason less than usual.

E. A. KENON,
Meteorological Reporter for Ween India.

MR. H. E. Moss, of the Hippodrom who is taking an active part in arranging the vaty entertainment to be given to the guests at the King's Dinner," in his early days in Edinbur had a stiff battle to fight before he established l music-hall on high-class lines. Mr. Moss has also an amusing experience, although at the time it is now many years ago—rather a depressing one, connection with his first matinee. New Year's day is a general holiday in Scotland, and be announced an afternoon performance and opened his doors usual, but not a single patron put in an ajarance. Music-Hall business on Mr. Moss's lines id not boom in Edinburgh until he went in for stars," and once he had turned the corner there was no looking back. Gradually he became the pioneer throughout the provinces of a new and bet class of music-hall entertainment, and all his ptures have turned out well.

THE CONDITION OF ASHANTI.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT.

A BLUE-book has been issued containing correspondence relating to the condition of Ashanti during 1901. It deals with the settlement of the country after the war, and with the rumours current last year, that renewed disturbances were imminent.

Captain Donald Stewart, the Resident at Kumasi, sent last April a very urgent telegram to Governor, Major Nathan, saying that there were rumours of future trouble with the Ashantis. Six hundred men of the West African Frontier Force were despatched, and Captain Donald Stewart made up a strong column, with five European officers and four Maxims, and, in August last, visited the Kings of Juabin and Mampon, who were reported at Kumasi to have sworn fetish together secretly, and to be contemplating revolt. Captain Stewart could discover no evidence of the report, which turned out, in his opinion, to be a Kumasi intrigue, directed towards the Kings in question, in order to get them into trouble with the British authorities—this in revenge for the refusal of their Majesties to join in the recent rising.

The last report from Kumasi (December 2, 1901) shows that strained inter-tribal relations were less severe, and that there was no apprehension of a recurrence of trouble. Villages are being rebuilt, roads made and cleaned, land disputes settled, and, generally speaking, the country is, superficially at least, settling down. But the permanent factors are not altogether reassuring. These are set forth in a despatch by Governor Nathan, dated March last. The real cause of the rising, he points out, was the profound dislike on the part of the chiefs and leading people of Ashanti to British rules. Nor is this dislike unnatural, he says. "We take away from them all they care about, and give them in place conditions of life which have no attractions for them." Peace has no charm for men whose title to respect, and whose recognised power and wealth, are in feats of war. Humane punishments are ridiculous to the Ashanti, besides depriving him of the pleasure he derives from seeing blood flow. As for industry, personal labour of any kind is beneath his dignity, and there is no compensation for labour in a wage which has to be slowly accumulated before it reaches a sum such as could be obtained in a day's loot of an enemy's town. The only things which European civilisation has brought him which he really appreciates are spirits and powder. The chiefs like velvets and silks; but native custom confines the wearing of these stuffs to the few. The mass of the people regard the toga—their only wear—as superior when made of native cloth, not of Manchester cotton. "A complicated system of administration, hallowed by antiquity and historic precedents, which our ignorance and policy have alike tended to break down, and a deep-rooted superstition which we are unable to understand, and from which our presence in the country has detached a proportion of the people, further help to make our rule distasteful to the Ashanti."

Major Nathan summarises the character of the Ashanti by saying he is cruel, unmerciful to his enemies, disloyal to his friends, deceitful, suspicious, and intemperate, but brave, dignified, commercially honest, clever, and obedient to laws received from an authority which he recognises.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 16).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr J B Fuller, CIE, of the Indian Civil Service, receive charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from the Hon'ble Mr H J S Cotton, CSI, on the forenoon of the 29th April.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Bailey, Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months, with effect from the 1st of May.

Mr B R Woode, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Supt of that office, during the absence on leave of Mr Bailey, or until further orders.

Mr W B Rostnn, Offig Supernumerary Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl, is transferred to the Outside Audit Branch, of that office, with effect from the 3rd of May.

Babu Chandra Bhusan Sen, a Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt, and is posted to the Forest Branch of that office, with effect from the 3rd of May 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr E W Oliver, MRCVS (London), who has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India to the Indian Civil Vety Dept, with effect from the 2nd May 1902, is posted for training to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W C T G G Plant, I S C, Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavly is appointed to officiate as Adjut of the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr F Voigt, as Vice Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W R Kemp as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr J A Manyon.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr R Hall as Vice Consul for Peru at Rangoon.

Major R C M acwatt, Indian Medical Service Bengal, is officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere.

Capt H D Watson, I S C, lately Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infy. is placed on special duty, with effect from the 9th May, 1902, as doing duty officer with the Imperial service Troops who form part of the Indian Contingent proceeding to England to take part in the ceremonies connected with the Coronation of HM's the King, Emperor of India.

Capt J Fisher, M B, D S O, Indian Medical Service Bengal, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted temporarily as Residency Surgeon in Gwalior, and Medical Officer to H H the Maharaja of Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt H W Knox, M B, Indian Medical Service Madras, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt W H Cox, Indian Medical Service Bombay is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Residency Surgeon, and ex-officio to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Major H McN, Patterson, 5th Bengal Cavy is appointed to officiate as 5th Supt, Army Remount depted, 16th Adril 1902.

With the approval of the Secy of State for India, the tenure of the appointments of the undermentioned officers is extended with effect from the dates specified, until further orders s—Vet-Col H Thomson, C.B, Principal Vety Officer in India, end June 1902; and Vety-Lieut-Col B L Glover, C.B, Inspecting Vety Officer, Punjab Command, 29th June 1902.

Major-Genl G Simpson, C B, Indian Staff Corps, commanding a district of the 2nd class in the Madras Command, to officiate in command of a district of the first class in that Command, vice Major-Genl M Protheroe, CB, CSI, proceeded on leave out of India, or until further orders, dated 2nd May 1902.

Bgdr-Gen I F Ventris, commanding a district of the 2nd class in the Madras Command, is appointed to officiate as a district Commander of the first class in the Bombay Command, vice Major-Genl C J Burnett, CB, oing leave, or until further ordeds, dated 3rd May 1902.

Colonel F H Plowden, British Service to officiate as a Dis Comdr of the 2nd class with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, vice Bgdr-Genl V Ventris floating in command of a first class, dist, or until further orders, dated 2nd May.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col while serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—A P D Harris, 17th March 1902.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Captains to be Majors—P B Warren, S A Pearse, F J H Wynch, G W Lilly, A H Montagu, H St G Thomas, C C Bolleau, T Firench, H B Murray, and A C Baldwin, 14th May 1902.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—H N F MacDonnell, 3rd March 1902, R E S Bennett, D R G Oliver, M E Rae, and F W Burrowes, 17th April 1902.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment—Third class Asst Surgeon J P Montegomery to be Asst Surgeon, 2nd class, with effect from the 1st Jan 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col J F D Ferdyce, I S C, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the 10th August 1902, subject to H M's approval.

Under the autoority of the Secy of State for Indiy, Major F Repton, I S C, Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, is placed on the retirev list with effect from the 7th May 1902 subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Assam Valley Light Horse—Surgeon-Major C J Hancock resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1903

Bombay Vol Artillery—Lieut E Yon resigns his commission, with effect from the 10 h April 1902.

G I P Ry Volunteers—Lieut Col H C Radford, V D, resign his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

1st Batt Bom B and G I Ry Volunteer,—Lieut Col Richardson to be Capt, vice Wolff, resigned, Lieut J R Tickell to be Capt, vice Pratt, transferred to the supernumerary list; and Second Lieut W P Pechey to be Lieut, vice Richardson, promoted.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col H W Duperior, R E Military Works Services, is appointed Chief Eng, Punjab Command, with effect from the 14th April 1902, vice Col J E Broadbent, C.B., R E, vacated.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R N Hodges, Suptdg Engr first class, State Railways and Engr-in-Chief, Khushalgarh Kohat Thal Railway, is granted combined leave for six months privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, under Articles 251-A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th May 1902, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

With reference to Govt of India Public Works Dept, notification No 398 dated 3rd Oct 1900, Mr N G Priestley, class II grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept Railway Branch.

Mr G W Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st April 1902, under Article 485 of the Civil Service Regulations,

With reference to Govt of India Foreign Dept notification No 362-G dated 9th May 1902 the services of Mr R H Tickel ex Engr 1st grade, Public Works Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab,

RHODES'S TALKS WITH THE KAISER.

"I HAVE MET A MAN."

MR. E. B. IWAN-MULLER, in the course of an article in the "Fortnightly Review" on Mr. Rhodes, gives a remarkable account of the confidential conversation which the Empire-builder had with the German Emperor when he went to Berlin to negotiate about the Cape to Cairo railway and telegraphs. When two distinguished diplomatists entered the room, to bring a prolonged tete-a-tete to a close, their hair stood on end at the blunt and characteristic frankness with which Rhodes was speaking to the Kaiser. What they did hear was a little startling, but Mr. Iwan-Muller doubts, not that they would have been paralysed had they heard the rest of that interesting conversation.

There is no great indiscretion, however, in giving the substance of two very characteristic passages. The Emperor William and Rhodes had been discussing the Cape to Cairo railway, which, at that time at any rate, was to run in part through German territory. The Kaiser, who took the greatest interest in the scheme, and expressed his determination to co-operate in its execution, closed the conversation somewhat as follows:—

"Well, Mr. Rhodes, my section of the railway will be ready in two or three years, and I should much like to come and celebrate the junction with your system, but, as that will be impossible, I will send someone to represent me on the occasion."

"No, sir," said Rhodes, your railway won't be ready by that time. I don't know, sir, anything about your Germans at home, but those out in Africa are the most lethargic, unprogressive people in the world and I am sure that it will take them many years to start their railway."

THE KAISER GOT THE WHIPPING INSTEAD.

This was unconventional enough, but there was worse to follow.

"Before I go, said Rhodes, I must thank you, sir, for that telegram (the famous Kruger telegram). You see, sir, that I got myself into a bad scrape, and I was coming home to be whipped as a naughty boy by grandmamma (Rhodes was in the habit of talking about the Mother Country as grandmamma, and certainly never realised the sense which the expression would convey to the grandson of Queen Victoria) when you kindly stepped in and sent that telegram, and you got the whipping instead of me."

NOT QUITE SATISFIED.

The other incident occurred at an interview which took place either the next day or the day after. I am not quite sure whether the agreement under discussion referred to the Cape to Cairo telegraph or the railway, but the draft was before them, and the Emperor observed, "Well, Mr. Rhodes, I hope you are satisfied with the arrangement."

"Not quite," replied Rhodes, "unless, sir, you want to see Cecil Rhodes file his petition, in bankruptcy."

"What do you mean?" asked the Kaiser who had himself given instructions for the drafting of the agreement.

"I mean this," was the reply, "that there is a clause in this document which provides that while your Majesty undertakes to protect the railway or telegraph (whichever it was) against attacks or injury, Cecil Rhodes has to pay the whole cost incurred in such defence. Now, sir, there is nothing in the clause to prevent you from sending a whole army corps for this purpose, and if I had to pay for that I should have to file my petition."

The Kaiser laughed, and said "Quite right," and turning to Count von Bulow (I think), who was present, said, "Add words limiting Mr. Rhodes's liability to £40,000. That's fair, I think." To which Rhodes replied that he was perfectly satisfied.

I was told by one who certainly ought to have known that after these two interviews the Kaiser remarked to a Minister, "I have met a man." If he used those words they must have been in conscious or unconscious reminiscence of a saying of his great predecessor, Frederick the Great, with reference to the elder Pitt: "England has long been in travail, and has at last produced a man."

WHY MR. RHODES LOST THE WITWATERSRAND.

Dr. Hans Sauer, who knew Mr. Cecil Rhodes for twenty years, and in his company rode many thousands of miles over the veldt, gives an interesting sketch of the personality of the Colossus in the "Empire Review." The writer says he never met Mr. Rhodes's equal as a business man. He could as easily have made fifty as five millions, if money getting was his object in life. But it was not. Money, as money, did not interest him in the least; he regarded his fortune as merely held in trust for his country.

"Probably no man who ever lived in South Africa has given away so much and so unostentatiously as did Cecil Rhodes. His purse was always open to his friends—in fact, to any one in need. Rhodes once showed me two large drawers in his study at Groote Schuur full of letters recommending young men from the Old Country, and I can safely say that every case received his consideration, and 90 per cent. his help and assistance."

Here is a characteristic story. At Marandella's, while waiting for dinner, he came across a ragged old prospector. The man was munching a loaf of dry bread given him by the innkeeper. In his usual jerky way

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE certainly has not been much finality of organisation as regards our Army for the present war, if we consider what steps ought to have been adopted in the first instance. We despatched a force chiefly composed of infantry, with no heavy guns and very few cavalry or mounted infantry, to engage an enemy who were all mounted and had heavy guns which they placed in defensive positions. We could do nothing against this enemy until we despatched heavy artillery and as many mounted men as we could obtain from this country and the Colonies. When the war was pronounced virtually over in September 1900, we started after the few bands of Boers we were told were left with over sixty so-called mobile columns which we hampered with ox-waggons and guns. After discovering that we could not catch up our enemy with ox-waggons we, to a certain extent, dispensed with such unwieldy transport, and in consequence have had a measure of success—if we except a few "regrettable incidents," not however altogether unavoidable. The block-house system has been eminently successful so long as we kept the Boers inside the cordon and were able to gradually mop them up with "slow drives." What will eventually finish off the war, if the enemy do not voluntarily lay down their arms, will be continually harassing them with the really mobile columns that we have lately employed, an organisation by which the Boers could have been rounded up months ago, but which has only lately been sufficiently developed. It may be also noted that having sent our cavalry to the front properly equipped in the first instance with sword or lance, we suddenly deprived the troopers of their familiar weapons and thereby encouraged the enemy to adopt "charging tactics." No doubt, having been taught an object-lesson, we shall return to the trooper the means of engaging the Boers successfully at close quarters when the opportunity affords itself.

The paramount importance of the Boer War has overshadowed the various successful operations which have been simultaneously carried on in different and widely separated portions of the great African continent, where British interests have necessitated action on the part of our troops. At any other time but the present the despatches published in "The London Gazette" of the 18th inst. would have received more than the transient notice which has been given to them. First in order comes the expedition so admirably conducted against the Emir of Kontagora, under the command of Colonel G. V. Kemball, R.A., in consequence of the wholesale extermination of the population of that district of Northern Nigeria by the large slave-raiding bands. The efficient discipline and training for which every credit must be given to the British officers and non-commissioned officers, is well shown in that part of Sir Frederick Lugard's despatch which state that in many skirmishes the native non-commissioned officers, although acting entirely on their own responsibility, displayed much resource and intelligence; the troops of the West African Field Force following their lead with the greatest courage. Lieutenant H. A. Portor, 19th Hussars, came specially into notice at the attack on the huge native town of Bida by Major W. H. O'Neill R.A., who had distinct and positive orders not to approach too close to that stronghold. This gallant and successful little affair is a curious instance of important results arising from a deliberate disregard of instructions, the officer in charge taking upon himself the onus, at the critical moment, of deciding an advance which led to victory. Sir Frederick Lugard very naturally animadverts on the disobedience of orders, but it is hard to blame the men on the spot who exhibited that rarest of all military qualities—the assumption of responsibility at the crucial point of time. As Mahan says, in his Types of Naval officers In war a man is more readily pardoned for effecting too much than too little.

Second in order after the Kontagora Expedition, was the Yola affair, under the command of Colonel T. L. Morland, the commandant of the West African Frontier Force, who displayed a great gallantry in continuing to carry out the operations in person, although early during the fighting, wounded by a poisoned arrow. This expedition successfully resulted in the defeat and deposition of the Emir of Yola and the suppression of the slave trade in British Adamawa. Next we have the operations under Major W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers, from March to May of last year in the Ishan and Ulia countries lying to the north-east of Benin City, which were also entirely successful. Then follows the despatch describing the expedition under Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne against the Mullah, Mohammad-bin- Abdullah in Somaliland, from the 22nd May to the 30th July of last year, when—after three defeats—the enemy was driven out of the British Protectorate. And lastly we have Sir Harry Johnston's despatch on the operations against the Suk and Turkana peoples, who had been giving trouble in the lake Baringo district. In every case it is pleasant to be able to record a successful ending to what were, in reality ,very difficult little campaigns. With the exception of the Mullah Mohammad, who seems likely to give some further trouble, the five expeditions mentioned in the despatches will have entirely attained their objects.

These little wars, like the poor, seem to be always with us. But whether the scene of action be in Indian frontier fastnesses or in African jungle swamps the gratifying report at length comes home of how well Native levies have worked and fought under the direction or leadership of British officers. Whatever be the spell possessed by even the most youthful of those officers it is potent in controlling the passions and evil instincts of savage or uncivilised men who consent to trust themselves to its influence. It is a problem not easy to solve, for its applicability has not shown itself to be universal merely where white men are concerned. The French officers certainly have managed to keep a control over and inspire a confidence amongst certain of the wild Algerine tribes who have been enrolled as Zouaves, but these men were of a far higher type of intelligence than the wild men of the different parts of Africa with which British officers have had to deal. The Belgians, the Spaniards, and the Americans have made use of Native levies, but they have found it necessary to rule them with rods of iron—whereas the British rule over the wild black men has ever been one of persuasion rather than of force. Our amiable critics at home or abroad, who are so ready to declaim about the short-comings and want of intelligence of the British officer as a leader or commander of men, might do worse than ponder over this problem and endeavour to find its solution, judging from their experience of the ways and successes of other nations in the same direction.

A revised list of ships available for the Coronation Review has been issued by the Admiralty. This list includes twenty battleships, six from the Channel Squadron, ten from the Home Squadron, three tenders to harbour ships, and one ship from the Reserve. There will be also thirty cruisers, six from the Channel Squadrons, fourteen from the Home and Cruisers Squadrons, two tenders to harbour ships, three training ships, and five ships from the Reserve. Of gunboats and smaller craft not of the torpedo flotilla there are twenty-five, ten gunboats of the Home and Cruiser Squadrons, seventeen gunboats tenders to harbour ships, seven brigs of the Training Squadron, and one sloop from the Reserve. There will also be thirty-two torpedoboat destroyers. Altogether, therefore, the number of pennants flying will be 107.

The Admiralty have informed the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons that they will arrange for the accommodation of such Peers or members of the Lower House who may desire to be present at the Review. One or more vessels will be engaged for the purpose and two tickets will be issued to each Peer or each member, one of which will be personal and not transferrable. The Admiralty are anxious to be informed of the total number of tickets required not later than May 16, on which day it is proposed to close the list. As on former occasions special trains will carry the Admiralty's guests from Waterloo to Southampton, and will return from Southampton immediately after the review.

The Secretary of the Admiralty has been authorised to announce that his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to accept the services of certain vessels which has been generously placed at his Majesty's disposal by four prominent steamship companies, for the accommodation and entertainment of his Majesty's personal guests and of the guest of the nation ,at the Naval Review to be held at Spithead on Saturday. The vessels are :—Arabia, 7,903 Oriental Steamship Company ; Star Steamship Company ; Union Castle Steamship ..., Messrs. Elder,

...Y.—Powell's Balsam of ... cure for Coughs, Colds ... all Lung Troubles. For ...opular remedy, always ... Powell's Balsam of ...well-known Trade-Mark, ...apper. Of all Chemists

van Houten's Cocoa

The most nourishing, digestible and delicious of all Cocoas.

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obtained the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

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DOCTORS SAY

That languor, headaches, constipation, sleeplessness and half the pains that rack mankind, arise from indigestion. British subjects everywhere declare there is no remedy for indigestion so unfailingly successful as

MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP

"For years I have suffered from acute spasms and severe attacks of indigestion. Although I had medical advice and took several different kinds of medicine, I got no relief until I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After taking two bottles of that I felt quite a different person. Whenever I feel out of sorts, a dose always gives me relief. Mrs. E. S. PATTISON, Glenside Villa, 1, Ashstead Road, Green Point, Cape Town."

CURES INDIGESTION.

Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color it had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ltd

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities,

Supersed in Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c.

Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor :—

MARTIN Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENF

T. S. BENNETT & CO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Medows Street, Bombay.

Preserve Your Sight

By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike ; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defect of Sight," free on application.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Trade Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

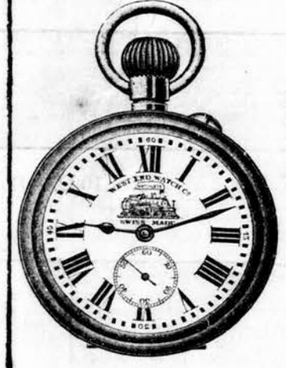
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c

ABSOLUTELY "THE BEST"

LOW PRICED WATCH IN THE MARKET.



THE MATCHLESS

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

Guaranteed for One Year.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE ..... Rs. 10-0
In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

OTHER CHEAP LINES :

THE EXCEL, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and large size, MADE ON THE ROSKOPF SYSTEM with and without a seconds hand. A very strong and lasting Watch.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE.....Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size. As supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver ; for particulars refer to Price List.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET CASH TERMS OR BY V.-P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION. LONDON.

From an Eminent Surgeon :—

"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S

FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (Qualified).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited; Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 4 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE,
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent, Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly ,on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON, Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED; HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

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TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O's Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES!

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

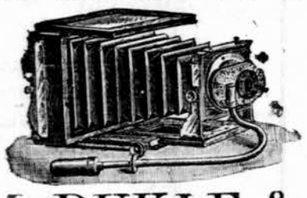
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA'S & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beymon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, palms and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNS 'VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. PRICE 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of TREZCKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZARCBAL, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER.

THE BEST THAT ENGLAND CAN PRODUCE.

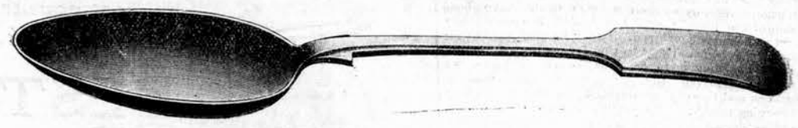
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

SPEAR PLAIN.

		A Quality—Rs. a.	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz.	16 8	15 12
Dessert Spoons	,,	30 0	25 4
Table Spoons	,,	42 8	38 8
Dessert Forks.	,,	30 0	25 4
Table Forks	,,	42 8	38 8

KING'S.

		A Quality—Rs. a.	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz.	22 0	18 14
Dessert.	,,	37 0	33 12
Table Spoons	,,	50 0	46 4
Dessert Forks	,,	37 0	33 12
Table Forks	,,	50 0	46 4

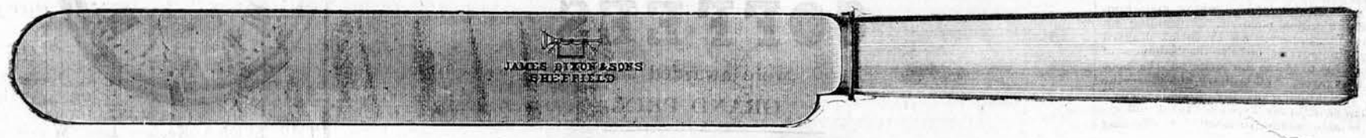


FIDDLE PATTERN.

		A Quality—Rs. a.	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz.	11 12	10 0
Dessert Spoons	,,	22 0	19 0
Table Spoons	,,	28 0	25 8
Dessert Forks	,,	22 0	19 0
Table Forks	,,	28 0	25 8

TABLE CUTLERY, BEST DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

No. 1002.—Bone Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 18-8; Dessert Knives, per doz., 14-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 7-8; Steel, Rs. 2-4.



Xylonite Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 19-8; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 25-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 8; Steel, Rs. 2-8.

Ivory Handles, Edge Pinned.—Table Knives, per doz., Rs. 42; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 29-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 15; Steel, Rs. 5-8.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants
. To .
Their Majesties
The King and Queen.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts thereof, and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR
SACCHARIN
Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb.
Special terms to large buyers.

BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

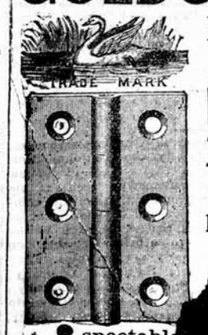
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

Carl Martini I, Schlotheim Germany

Camelshair Belting and Press Cloth

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
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